रजिस्ट्री सं. डी. एल. (एन) 04/0007/2003–05

REGD. NO. D. L. (N) 04/0007/2003–05

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

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सं. 4] नई दिल्ली, जनवरी 17–जनवरी 23, 2010, शनिवार/पौष 27–माघ 3, 1931

No. 4] NEW DELHI, JANUARY 17—JANUARY 23, 2010, SATURDAY/PAUSA 27—MAGHA 3, 1931

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (Other than the Ministry of Defence)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय

(विधि कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 212.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का 2) की धारा 24 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, श्रीमती रेवती मोहिते डेरे, अधिवक्ता को, मुंबई उच्च न्यायालय में भारत संघ या केन्द्रीय सरकार के किसी विभाग या कार्यालय द्वारा या उसके विरुद्ध सभी दांडिक मामलों का, जिनके अंतर्गत दांडिक रिट याचिकाएं, दांडिक अपीलें, दांडिक, पुनरीक्षण, दांडिक निर्देश और दांडिक आवेदन भी है, संचालन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए श्रीमती रेवती मोहिते डेरे अधिवक्ता की अपर लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्ति की अवधि का, इस शर्त के अधीन रहते हुए श्रीमती रेवती मोहिते डेरे, अधिवक्ता अपनी विस्तारित तीन वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान भारत संघ या केन्द्रीय सरकार के किसी विभाग या कार्यालय के विरुद्ध ऊपर निर्दिष्ट किसी दांडिक मामले में मुंबई उच्च न्यायालय में उपसंजात नहीं होगी, 17 नवंबर, 2009 से तीन वर्ष की और अवधि के लिए या अगले आदेश होने तक इनमें से जो भी पूर्वतर हो, विस्तार करती है।

[सं. एफ 23(2)/2009-न्यायिक]

अशोक कुमार, अपर विधि सलाहकार

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Department of Legal Affairs)

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2010

S.O. 212.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby extends the term of appointment of Smt. Revati Mohite Dere, Advocate as Additional Public Prosecutor for the purpose of conducting all criminal cases including Criminal Writ Petitions, Criminal Appeals, Criminal Revisions, Criminal References and Criminal Applications by or against the Union of India or any Department or Office of the Central Government, in the High Court of Judicature at Mumbai, with effect from 17th November, 2009 for a further period of three years or until further orders, whichever is earlier, subject to the condition that Smt. Revati Mohite Dere, Advocate shall not appear against the Union of India or any Department or Office of the Central Government in any criminal cases in the High Court of Judicature at Mumbai during the extended period of three years.

[No. F. 23(2)2009-Judl.]

ASHOK KUMAR, Addl. Legal Adviser

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 213.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा स्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए मणिपुर राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपील, पुनरीक्षण का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ताओं को विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :-

सर्वश्री

1. पी. इबोम्छा सिंह
2. केईसम प्रदीप सिंह
3. डोलन फूरेलात्पम

[सं. 225/29/2009-ए वी डी-II]

चंद्र प्रकाश, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2010

S.O. 213.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates as Special Public Prosecutors for conducting prosecution of cases instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in the State of Manipur as entrusted to them by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the trial courts and appeals/revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate courts established by law.

S/Shri

1. P. Ibomcha Singh
2. Keisam Pradeep Singh
3. Dolan Phurailatpam

[No. 225/29/2009-AVD-II]

CHANDRA PRAKASH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 214.—केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा स्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपील, पुनरीक्षण का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ताओं को विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :

सर्वश्री

1. श्रीमती उज्जवला शंकर राव पवार
2. श्रीमती माधुरी मुकुंद पटोले
3. श्री मकरंद के. ओरंगाबादकर
4. श्री अशोक कुमार जीतराम अग्रवाल
5. श्री कनकरिया अनिल सुवालालजी
6. श्री शिशिर हीरे
7. श्री अजय एस. मिसार
8. श्री अरूण @ श्री कृष्ण वासुदेव जाधव
9. श्री एस.एम.पांसे
10. श्री श्रीकांत बी. दुखांडे
11. श्रीमती नंदा देशमुख

[सं. 225/14/2009-ए वी डी II]

चंद्र प्रकाश, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2010

S.O. 214.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Cental Government hereby appoints following Advocates as Special Public Prosecutors for conducting prosecution of cases instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in the State of Maharashtra as entrusted to them by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the trial courts and appeals/revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate courts established by law :

S/Shri

1. Smt Ujwala Shankar Rao Pawar
2. Smt. Madhuri Mukund Patole
3. Shri Makarand K. Aurangabadkar

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE CUSTOMS

Pune, the 9th December, 2009

No. 02/2009-CUSTOMS (N.T.)

S.O. 215.—In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (a) of Section 8 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), I, Shri R.Sekar, Commissioner of Customs, Pune hereby approve the place specified in column (3) of the schedule to the notification, located in the port mentioned at column (2) of the said schedule, to be the Customs area, for unloading and loading of goods or any class of goods.

The above approval is subject to strict observance of relevant provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time in pursuance thereof:

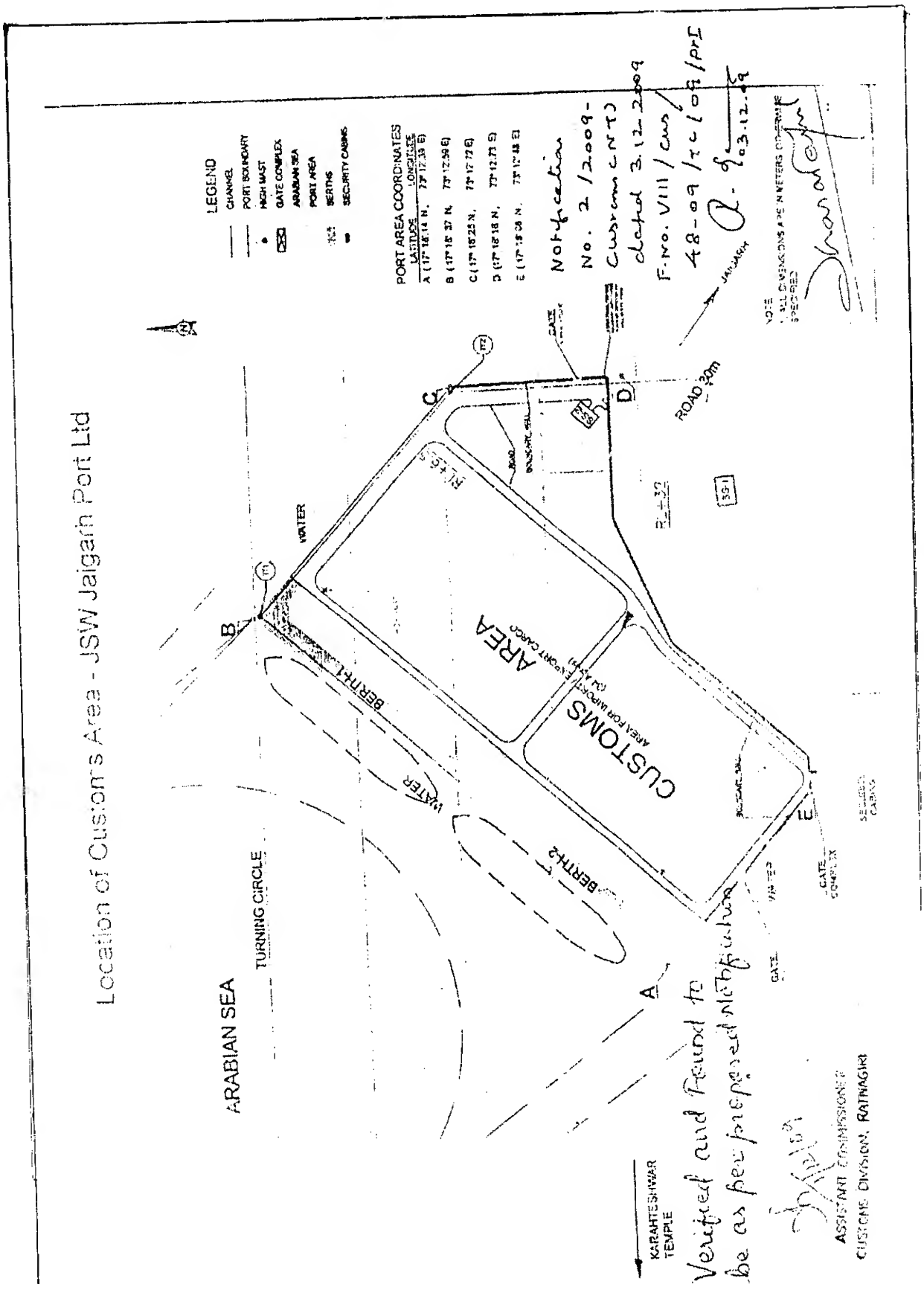
SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name of Port	Landing Place	Customs Area	Limits:
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	JSW Jaigarh Port	JSW Jaigarh Port Ltd. (JSWJPL)-Dhamankhol Bay within the limits of Jaigarh Port notified under Government of Maharashtra Notification No. IPA 1298/CR107/PRT-I dated 6-1-2000 in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908)	Measuring 33.77 acres as per the attached drawing.	A (17 18'.14 N, 73 12'.39 E) B (17 18'.37 N, 73 12'.59E) C (17 18'.25 N, 73 12'.72E) D (17 18' 16 N, 73 12'.73E) E (17 18'.06 N,73 12'.48 E) Prominent Land Marks East-Jaigarh Village South-Kunbiwadi West-Karhateshwar Temple North-Arabian Sea

[F.No. VIII/Cus./48-09/TC/09/Pt.I]

R. SEKAR, Commissioner

Location of Customs Area—JSW Jaigarh Port Ltd.



(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 216.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतदद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ङ के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्तअधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (iii) के प्रयोजनार्थ कर निर्धारण वर्ष 2009-2010 से आगे संगठन मदर्स सर्विस सोसाइटी, पुडुच्चेरी को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन आंशिक रूप से अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों में लगे 'अन्य संस्था' की श्रेणी में अधिसूचित किया जाता है, नामत:

(i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग सामाजिक विज्ञान में अनुसंधान के लिए किया जायेगा;

(ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा अपने नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से सामाजिक विज्ञान अथवा सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान में अनुसंधान करेगा;

(iii) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुधान के लिए इसके द्वारा प्राप्त राशि के संबंध में अलग खाता बही रखेगा जिसमें अनुसंधान करने के लिए प्रयुक्त राशि दर्शाई गई हो, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उप-धारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से अपनी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा करायेगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा;

(iv) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित ऐसे विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा।

2. केंद्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन:-

(क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा

(ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा

(ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित सामाजिक विज्ञान अथवा सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान में अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान एवं प्रयुक्त राशि का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा

(घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा

(ङ) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5ग और 5ङ के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (iii) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा।

[अधिसूचना सं. 97/2009/फा.सं. 203/49/2009 आ.क.नि.-II]

डा. संजय कुमार लाल, अवर सचिव

(Central Board of Direct Taxes)

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2009

S.O. 216.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization Mother's Service Society, Puducherry has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (iii) of sub-section 1 of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with rules 5C and 5E of the Income -tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules) from Assessment year 2009-2010 onwards in the category of other institution Partly engaged in research activities subject to the following conditions, namely:-

(i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for research in social sciences;

(ii) The approved organization shall carry out research in social science or statistical research through its faculty members or its enrolled students;

(iii) The approved organization shall maintain separate books of accouts in respect of the sums received by it for scientific research, reflect therein the amounts used for carrying out research, get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the aexplanation to sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and funish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of Section 139 of the said Act;

(iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separate statement of donations received and amounts applied for reesearch in social sciences and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

2. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization :

(a) fails to maintain Separate books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or

(b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in su-para graph (iii) 1; or

(c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for research in social sciences or statistical research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or

(d) ceases to carry on its reseacrch activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or

(e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act, read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 97/2009/F.No.203/49/2009/ITA-II]

Dr. SANJAY KUMAR LAL, Under Secy.

कार्यालय मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

जयपुर, 6 जनवरी, 2010

सं. 11/2009-2010

का.आ. 217.—आयकर नियम , 1962 के नियम 2 सी ए के साथ पठनीय आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43वां) की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23 सी) की उपधारा (अप) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, जयपुर एतद्द्वारा निर्धारण वर्ष 2009-2010 एवं आगे के लिए कथित धारा के उद्देश्य से एम एन एस मेडिकल एण्ड एजूकेशनल सोसायटी, जयपुर को स्वीकृति देते हैं बशर्ते कि समिति आयकर नियम 1962 के नियम 2 सी ए के साथ पठनीय आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10 के उप-खंड (23 सी) की उप-धारा (अप) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप कार्य करे।

[क्रमांक:मुआआ/अआआ/(मु.)/जय/10(23सी)(अप)/2009-10/3702]

बी.एस.ढिल्लों, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX

Jaipur, the 6th January, 2010

No. 11/2009-2010

S.O. 217.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) read with rule 2CA of the Income-tax Rules , 1962 the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax, Jaipur hereby approves "MNS Medical & Educational Society, Jaipur" for the purpose of said section for the A. Yrs. 2009-2010 & onwards.

Provided that the society conforms to and complies with the provisions of sub-cl;ause (vi) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 read with rule 2CA of the Income-tax Rules, 1962.

[No.CCIT/JPR/Addl:CIT (Hqrs) /10 (23C) (vi) /2009-10/3702]

B. S. DHILLON, Chief Commissioner of Income-tax

(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 218.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 9 के उपखंड (1) और (2) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 धारा 9 की उपधारा 3 के खंड (ङ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा, श्री सौमित्रा तालापात्र, रोकड़-सह-सामान्य लिपिक, युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया को उनके पदभार ग्रहण करने की तिथि से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा जब तक वे कर्मकार कर्मचारी के रूप में अपना पद नहीं छोड़ देते अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हों युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के निदेशक मंडल में कर्मचारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है ।

[फा. सं. 9/38/2009-बीओ-I]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

(Department of Financial Services)

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2010

S. O. 218—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of sub-section 3 of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with Sub-clause (1) & (2) of Clause 9 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Soumitra Talapatra, Cash-cum-General Clerk, United Bank of India, as Workman Employee Director on the Board of Directors of United Bank of India for a period of three years from the date of taking over charge or until he ceases to be a workmen employee of the United Bank of India or until further orders, whichever is the earliest

[F. No. 9/38/2009-BO-I]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 219.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 10-11-2009 की समसंख्यक संख्या की अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम, 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से 2 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के चेन्नई सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है :-

क्र. सं.	नाम
(1)	(2)
1.	श्रीमती अनुसुया सूर्यनारायणन्
2.	श्रीमती जी. गोवरी गोपाल
3.	श्रीमती आर. उमा
4.	श्रीमती पी. वी. जयन्ती आयंगर
5.	सुश्री आर. रानी राजेंद्रन
6.	श्रीमती पुष्पा कंडास्वामी
7.	श्रीमती खुशबू सुन्दर
8.	श्रीमती कमीला नस्सेर
9.	श्रीमती गिरिजा स्वामी
10.	श्रीमती ए. सेल्वी
11.	श्रीमती पूर्णिमा भाग्यराज
12.	श्री के. प्रभाकरण
13.	श्री आर. मधेश
14.	डा. अजागन थामिज्मने
15.	श्री वी. सी. कुगनाथन
16.	सुश्री सी. राजसुलोचना
17.	सुश्री के. आर. सुधा अलियास स्वर्णलक्ष्मी
18.	श्री आर. एस. अमुदेश्वर
19.	श्री महात्मा श्रीनिवासन्

(1)	(2)
20.	सुश्री एम. हज़ीना सैयद
21.	श्री वेबसाइट आर. मुरुगन
22.	सुश्री जे तमिलरसि
23.	सुश्री राजलखिमि
24.	श्री टी. वी. धुरैराज
25.	श्री कु. वेंकटेसन
26.	श्री आर. के. वेंकट
27.	श्री एस. आर. विश्वनाथन
28.	श्री अमुधन एंथनी
29.	श्री एम. के. बाबु
30.	श्री आर. सैयद घियास उल् हक
31.	श्री आर. सेंथामिल सेल्वन
32.	श्री टी. अरूयम्परुमल
33.	श्री अनुग्रगा एल् कन्नन
34.	श्रीमती जी. वी. माधवी
35.	श्रीमती ए. थराबै
36.	श्रीमती एस. अनुसुया
37.	श्रीमती आर. विद्या
38.	श्रीमती के. मागेश्वरी
39.	श्रीमती आर. कुमारेश्वरी
40.	श्रीमती एम. आर. अन्नलक्ष्मी
41.	श्रीमती शांति पन्नीरसेल्वम
42.	श्रीमती थेन्टामिल गान्थिनाथम
43.	श्री एन. जयप्रकाश

[फा.सं. 809/1/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2010

S.O. 219.—In continuation of Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Chennai Advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier :

Sl. No.	Name
(1)	(2)
1.	Mrs. Anusuya Suryanarayanan
2.	Mrs. G. Gowri Gopal
3.	Mrs. R. Umaa
4.	Mrs. P. V. Jayanthi Aiyengar
5.	Ms. R. Rani Rajendran
6.	Mrs. Pushpa Kandaswamy
7.	Mrs. Khushbu Sundar
8.	Kameela Nasser
9.	Mrs. Girija Swamy
10.	Mrs. A Selvi
11.	Mrs. Poornima Bhagyaraj
12.	Shri K. Prabakaran
13.	Shri R. Madhesh
14.	Dr. Azagan Thamizmane
15.	Shri V. C. Kuganathan
16.	Ms. C. Rajasulochana
17.	Ms. K.R. Sudha alias Swarnalakshmi
18.	Shri R. S. Amudeshwar
19.	Shri Mahathma Srinivasan
20.	Ms. M. Hazeena Syed
21.	Shri Website R. Murugan
22.	Ms. J. Tamilarasi
23.	Ms. Rajalakshimi
24.	Shri T. V. Dhurairaj
25.	Shri Ku. Venkatesan
26.	Shri R.K. Venkat
27.	Shri S. R. Vishvanathan
28.	Shri Amudhan Anthony
29.	Shri M. K. Baabu
30.	Shri R. Syed Ghiyas Ul Haq
31.	Shri R. Senthamil Selvan
32.	Shri T. Ayyamperumal
33.	Shri Anugraga L Kannan
34.	Smt. G. V. Madhavi
35.	Smt. A. Tharaabai
36.	Smt. S. Anusuya
37.	Smt. R. Vidhya
38.	Smt. K. Mageswari
39.	Smt. R. Kumareswari
40.	Smt. M. R. Annalakshmi
41.	Smt. Shanthi Panneerselvam
42.	Smt. Thentamil Ganthinathan
43.	Smt. N. Jayaprakash

[F. No. 809/1/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय

(वाणिज्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 220.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 12 के उप-नियम (2) के साथ पठित निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स राईट्स लिमिटेड, क्यू ए डिवीजन-ईस्टर्न रीजन, तीसरा तल, सेंट्रल स्टेशन बिल्डिंग, 56, सी.आर. एवेन्यू, कोलकाता-700012 को इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में, प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य और उद्योग

मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3975 तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 1965 के साथ उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट खनिज और अयस्क (समूह-I) अर्थात् लौह अयस्क और मैंगनीज अयस्क (मैंगनीज डाइआक्साइड को छोड़कर), फैरोमैंगनीज जिसके अंतर्गत फैरोमैंगनीज स्लेग भी हैं और अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3978 तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 1965 (समूह-II) अर्थात् रेड आक्साइड के निर्यात से पूर्व निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन कोलकाता में उक्त खनिजों और अयस्कों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए एक अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात्:-

(i) मैसर्स राईट्स लिमिटेड, कोलकाता खनिज और अयस्क (समूह- I) का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1965 खनिज तथा अयस्क (समूह- II) का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1965 के नियम 4 के अधीन निरीक्षण का प्रमाण-पत्र देने के लिए उनके द्वारा अपनाई गई पद्धति की जांच करने के लिए, इस संबंध में निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट अधिकारियों को पर्याप्त सुविधाएं देगी।

(ii) मैसर्स राईट्स लिमिटेड, कोलकाता, इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के अनुपालन में निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण), निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद द्वारा समय-समय पर लिखित में दिए गए निर्देशों से आबद्ध होंगे।

[फा.सं. 4/12/2009-ईआई एंड ईपी]

किरण पुरी, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(Department of Commerce)

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2010

S.O. 220.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), read with sub-rule (2) of rule 12 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964, the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. RITES Ltd., QA Division-Eastern Region, 3rd Floor, Central Station Building, 56, C.R.Avenue, Kolkatta-700012 as an agency for a period of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification, for the inspection of Minerals and Ores (Group-I), namely, Iron Ore, Manganese Ore (excluding Manganese Dioxide), Ferromanganese including Ferromanganese slag as specified in the Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry number S.O.3975, dated the 20th December, 1965; and Minerals and Ores (Group-II), namely, Red Oxide as specified in the Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry number S.O. 3978 dated 20th December, 1965, prior to the export of the said Minerals and Ores, at Kolkata, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(i) that M/s. RITES Ltd., Kolkata shall give adequate facilities to the officers nominated by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection follow by them in granting the certificate of inspection under rule 4 of the Export of Minerals and Ores-Group-I (Inspection) Rules, 1965 and the export of Minerals and Ores Group-II (Inspection) Rules, 1965;

(ii) that M/s. RITES Ltd., Kolkata in the performance of their function under this notification shall be bound by such directives as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control), Export Inspection Council may give in writing from time to time.

[F.No. 4/12/2009-EI & EP]

KIRAN PURI, Director

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 221.—दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् केन्द्र सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची-I में एतद्द्वारा निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :

2. दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग I में कर्नाटक विश्वविद्यालय, धारवाड के संबंध में क्रम सं. 35 के सामने स्तम्भ 2 और 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां जोड़ी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :

III. के एल ई सोसाइटिज इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डेंटल साइंसिज, बेलगाम

मास्टर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी

"(i) एम डी एस (पेडोडोंटिक्स) (यदि यह केवल शैक्षिक सत्र 1992-1993 में दाखिल छात्रों को प्रदान की गई हो)	एम.डी.एस (पेडोडोंटिक्स), कर्नाटक विश्वविद्यालय, धारवाड"।

[सं. वी. 12017/7/97-पी एम एस (खंड-II) (डीई)]

के. वी. एस. राव, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2009

S.O. 221.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 35, in part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to, Karnataka University, Dharwad, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder:—

III. KLE Society's Institute of Dental Sciences, Belgam

Master of Dental Surgery

"(i) MDS (Pedodontics) (if granted to the students admitted in the academic session 1992-1993 only)	MDS (Pedodontics) Karnataka University, Dharwad."

[No. V. 12017/7/97-PMS (Vol-II) (DE)]

K.V.S. RAO, Dy. Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

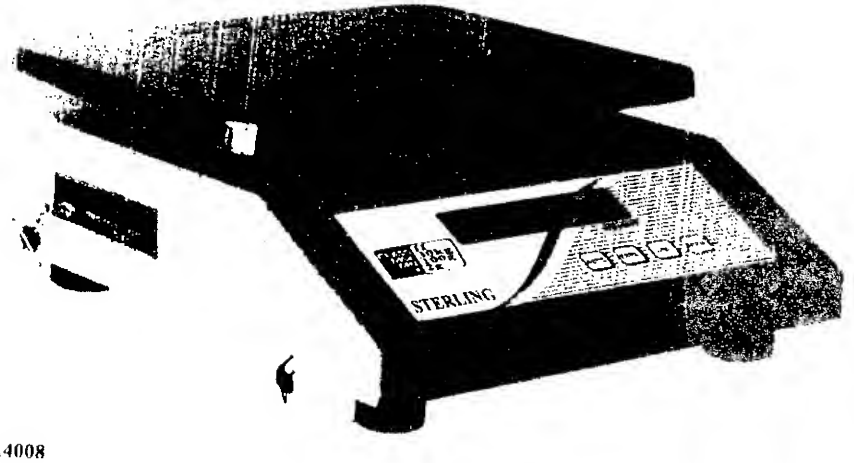
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 222.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अनुपम एरोमेटिक्स, मनोकामेश्वर शिव मंदिर के पास, शिवपुरा, दुर्ग 491001-छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एसटी एचटी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्टरलिंग" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/437 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबलटाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



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माडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के इंडीकेटर की तल प्लेट और शीर्ष कवर में छेद करके, इनमें से सील तार निकाल कर लीड सील द्वारा सील की जा सकती है । सील तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता । माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k} और 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (157)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2009

S.O. 222.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "STIII" and with brand name "STERLING" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Anupam Aromatics, Nr. Manokameshwar Shiv Mandir, Shivpura, Durg-491001, C.G. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/437.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

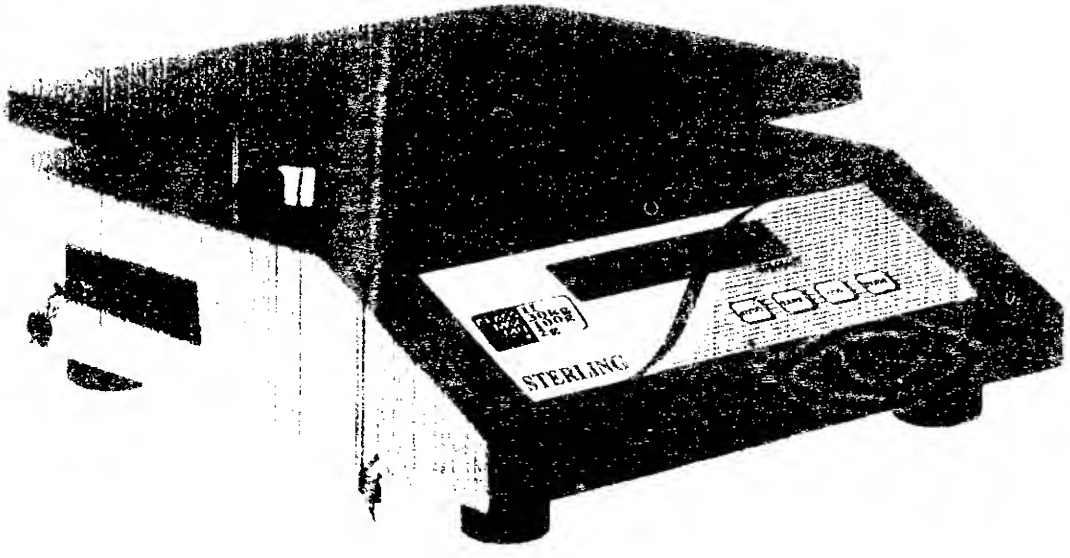

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Figure-2 —Schematic diagram of the model

Sealing can be done by making holes in the base plate and top cover of the instrument, then a seal wire is passed through these holes and a lead seal is applied. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg, with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (157) 2008]

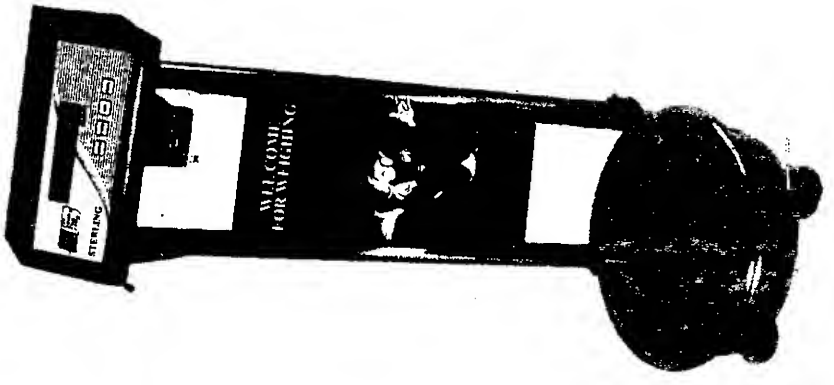
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 223.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अनुपम एरोमेटिक्स, मनोकामेश्वर शिव मंदिर के पास, शिवपुरा, दुर्ग-491001, छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस टी सी-सी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन कॉअन आपरेटिड) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्टरलिंग" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/438 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन-कॉअन आपरेटिड) का तोलन उपकरण है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



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मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के इंडीकेटर की तल प्लेट और शीर्ष कवर में छेद करके, इनमें से सील वायर निकाल कर लीड सील द्वारा सील की जा सकती है । सील तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 कि.ग्रा. से 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1\times10^{\text{के}}$, $2\times10^{\text{के}}$ और $5\times10^{\text{के}}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (157)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2009

S.O. 223.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Person Weighing Machine) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "STC-C" and with brand name "STERLING" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Anupam Aromatics, Nr. Manokameshwar Shiv Mandir, Shivpura, Durg-491001, C.G. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/438;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Person Weighing Machine-coin operated) with a maximum capacity of 200kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) Display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

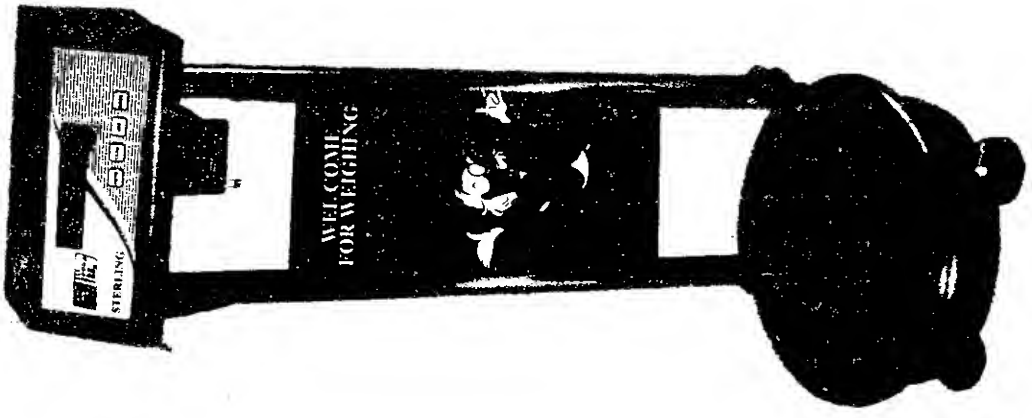


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Sealing can be done by making holes in the base plate and top cover of the indicator of the instrument, then a seal wire is passed through these holes and a lead seal is appplied. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100kg. to 200kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (157)/2008]

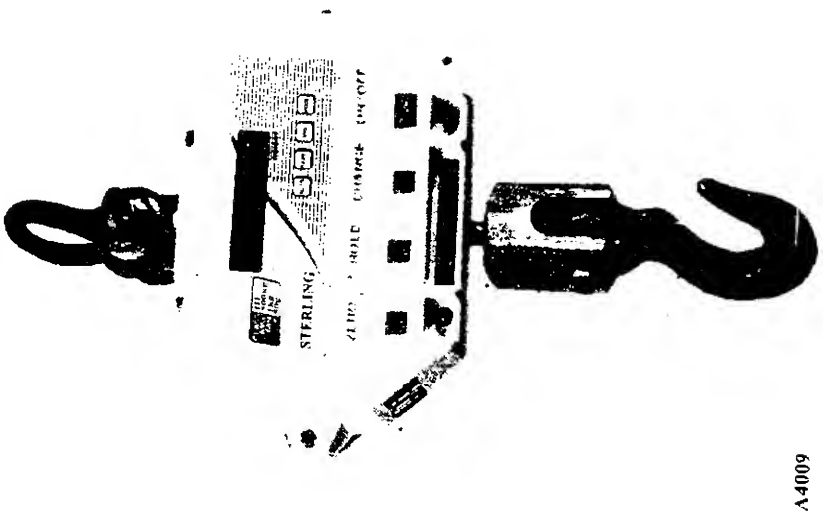
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 224.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अनुपम एरोमेटिक्स, मनोकामेश्वर शिव मंदिर के पास, शिवपुरा, दुर्ग-491001, छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस टी सी-एच" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्टरलिंग" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/439 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (क्रेन टाइप) का तोलन उपकरण है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के इंडीकेटर की तल प्लेट और शीर्ष कवर में छेद करके, इनमें से सील वायर निकाल कर लीड सील द्वारा सील की जा सकती है । सील तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k}, 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (157)/2008]

आर. माथुरनूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2009

S.O. 224.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "STC-II" and with brand name "STERLING" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Anupam Aromatics, Nr. Manokameshwar Shiv Mandir, Shivpuri, Durg-490001, C.G. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/439;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane Type) with a maximum capacity of 500kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power.

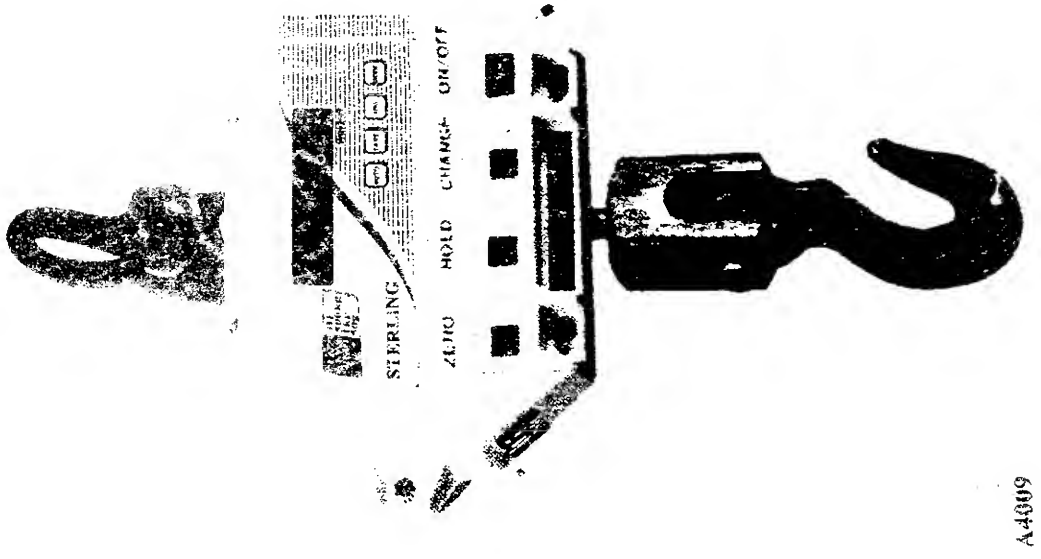


Figure-2 --Sealing arrangement

Sealing can be done by making holes in the base plate and top cover of the indicator of the instrument, then a lead wire is passed through these holes and a lead seal is applied. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 5000kg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k} or 5×10^{k}, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(157)/2008]

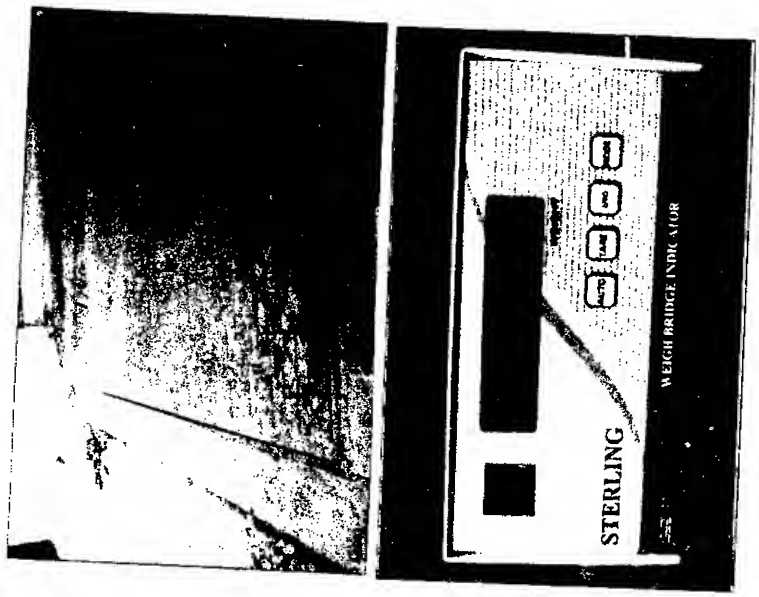
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 225.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अनुपम एरोमेटिक्स, मनोकामेश्वर शिव मंदिर के पास, शिवपुरा, दुर्ग-491001, छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस टी डब्ल्यू" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्टरलिंग" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/440 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (वेब्रिज टाइम) का तोलन उपकरण है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100कि.ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के इंडीकेटर की तल प्लेट और शीर्ष कवर में छेद करके, इनमें से सील वायर निकाल कर लीड सील द्वारा सील की जा सकती है । सील तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1\times10^{\text{के}}$, $2\times10^{\text{के}}$, $5\times10^{\text{के}}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (157)/2008]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2009

S.O. 225.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "S1W" and with brand name "STERLING" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Anupam Aromatics, Nr. Manokameshwar Shiv Mandir, Shivpura, Durg-491001, C.G. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/440;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 k. g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

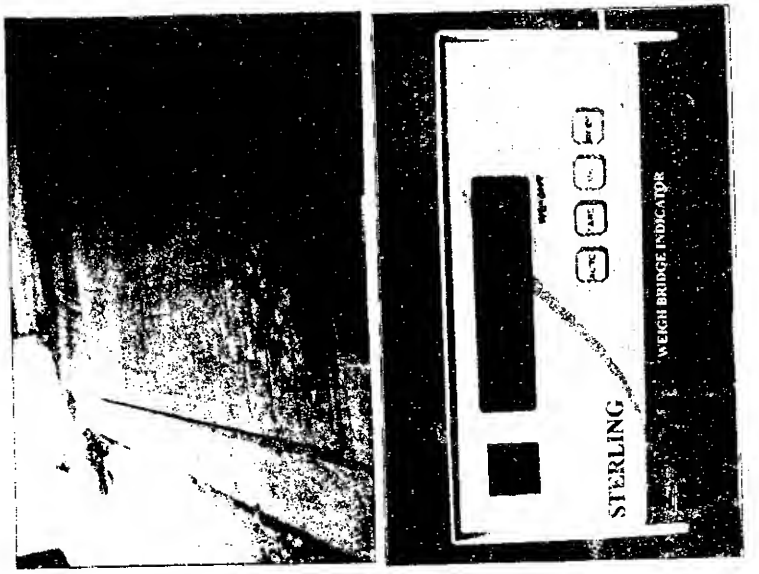


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Sealing can be done by making holes in the base plate and top cover of the indicator of the instrument, then a seal wire is passed through these holes and a lead seal is applied. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(157)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 226.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अनुपम एरोमेटिक्स, मनोकामेश्वर शिव मंदिर के पास, शिवपुरा, दुर्ग 491001-छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग I) वाले "एस टी एम" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्टरलिंग" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/457 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलेक्ट्रो मेगनेटिक फोर्स कम्प्रेशन सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि.ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेय तुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।

A4007

मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के इंडीकेटर की तल प्लेट और शीर्ष कवर में छेद करके, इनमें से सील वायर निकाल कर लीड सील द्वारा सील की जा सकती है । सील तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50, 000 या ऊपर की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1\times10^{\text{के}}$, $2\times10^{\text{के}}$, $5\times10^{\text{के}}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (157)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2009

S.O. 226.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top, type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series "STM" and with brand name "STERLING" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Anupam Aromatics, Nr. Manokameshwar Shiv Mandir, Shivpura, Durg-491001, C.G. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/457;

The said model is an electro magnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 600kg. and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg.and scale interval (d) is also 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

A4007

Figure-2 - Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing can be done by making holes in the base plate and top cover of the instrument, then a seal wire is passed through the holes of the body and the hole provided at the special screw and a lead seal is appplied. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or above for 'e' value of 1mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (157) 2008]

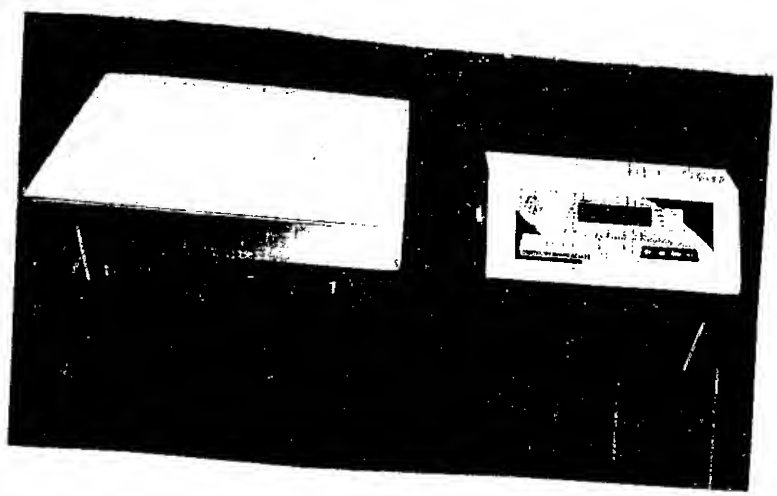
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 227.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स स्केलबर्ड इंडिया, बारबालान स्ट्रीट राठौर गैस एजेंसी के सामने, काठघर, मुरादाबाद-244001, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसबीपी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ब्लूस्टार" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/441 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



माडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

सर्किट की सुरक्षा और मैकेनिकल एसेम्बली को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से रोकने के लिए स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट पर लीड सील की जाती है । उपकरण के इंडीकेटर पर दिए गए छेदों में से लीड और सील वायर डालते हुए सीलिंग की जाती है । सील तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता । माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k}, 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (152)/2008]

आर. माथुरबृथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2009

S.O. 227.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SBP" and with brand name "BLUESTAR" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Scalebird Inida Barbalan Street, Opp. Rathore Gas Agency, Kathghar, Muradabad-244 001, U.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/441:

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 200kg. and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

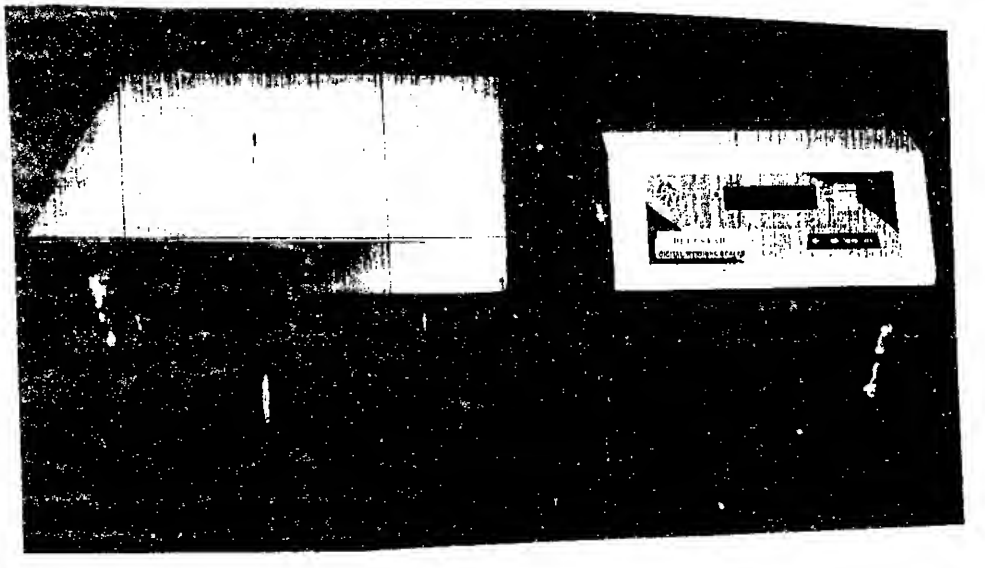


Figure-2 Sealing provision of the indicator of model

Lead seal is affixed on the stamping plate for the security of circuit and mechanical assembly to avoid fraudulent use. Sealing can be done by applying lead & seal wire through the holes provided on the indicator of the instrument. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (152) 2008]

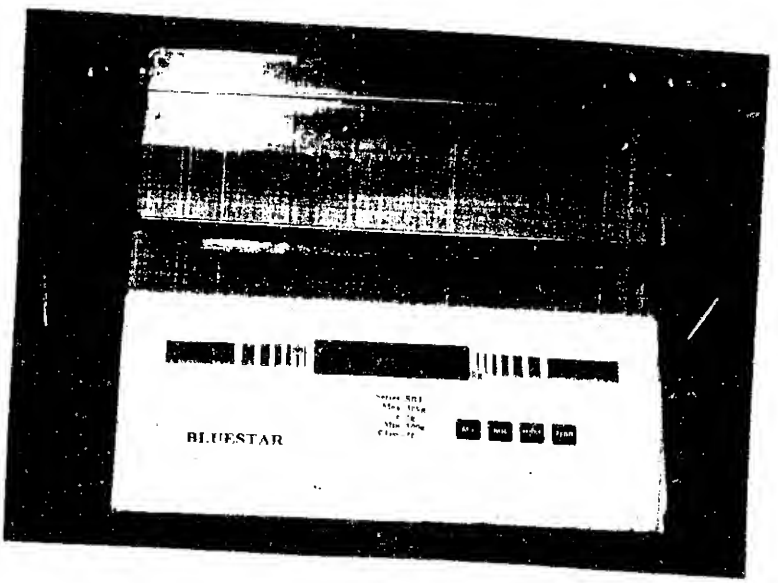
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 228.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स स्केलवर्ड इंडिया, बारबालान स्ट्रीट, राठौर गैस एजेंसी के समाने,काठघर, मुरादाबाद-244001, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एसबीटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ब्लूस्टार" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी 09/08/442 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

सर्किट की सुरक्षा और मैकनिकल एसेम्बली को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से रोकने के लिए स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट पर लीड सील की जा सकती है । उपकरण के इंडीकेटर पर दिए गए छेदों में से लीड और सील वायर डालते हुए सीलिंग की जाती है । सील तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50, 000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k}, 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (152)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2009

S.O. 228.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "SBT" and with brand name "BLUESTAR" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Scalebird India Barbalan Street, Opp. Rathore Gas Agency, Kathghar, Muradabad-244 001, U.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND 09 08 442:

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

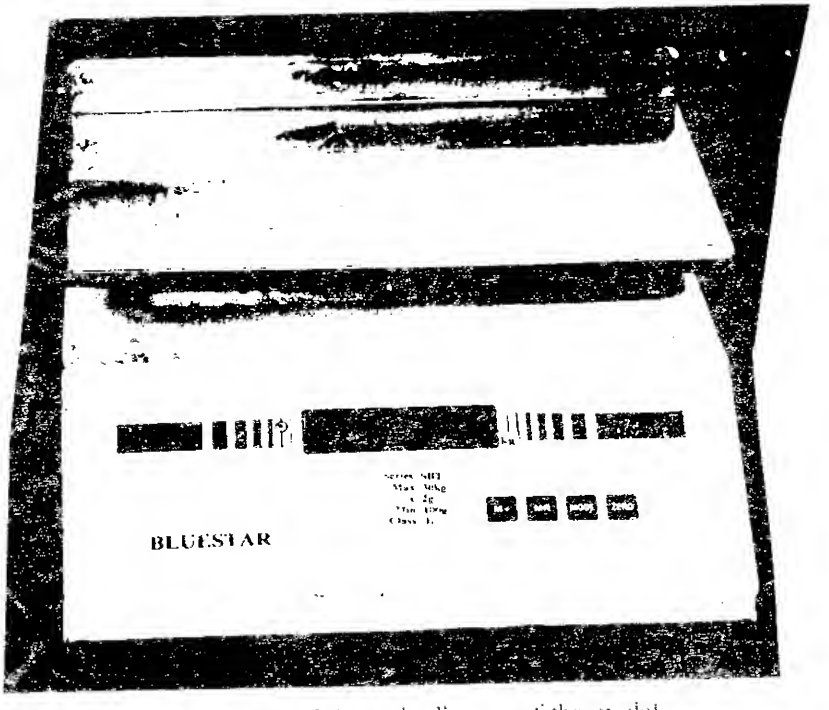


Figure-2 –Schematic diagram of the model

Lead seal is affixed on the stamping plate for the security of circuit and mechanical assembly to avoid fraudulent use. Sealing can be done by applying lead & seal wire through the holes provided on the indicator of the instrument. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 30kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (152)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 229.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स दर्शन स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, 386/बी, सरदार नगर, सिंधी कालोनी, नीयर वाटर टैंक, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डीएटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "दर्शन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/515 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबलटाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।

मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण को सीलबंद करने के लिए इसके ढांचे के आधार प्लेट और शीर्ष कवर में छेद किए जाएंगे और तत्पश्चात एक सीसा तार को इन छेदों में डालते हुए सीसा सील द्वारा सीलबंद किया जाएगा । सील को तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकेगा । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1\times10^{\text{के}}$, $2\times10^{\text{के}}$ और $5\times10^{\text{के}}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (197)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th December, 2009

S.O. 229.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of "DAT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "DARSHAN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Darshan Scale Industries, 386-B, Sardar Nagar, Sindhi Colony, Nr. Water Tank, Ahmedabad, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/515;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

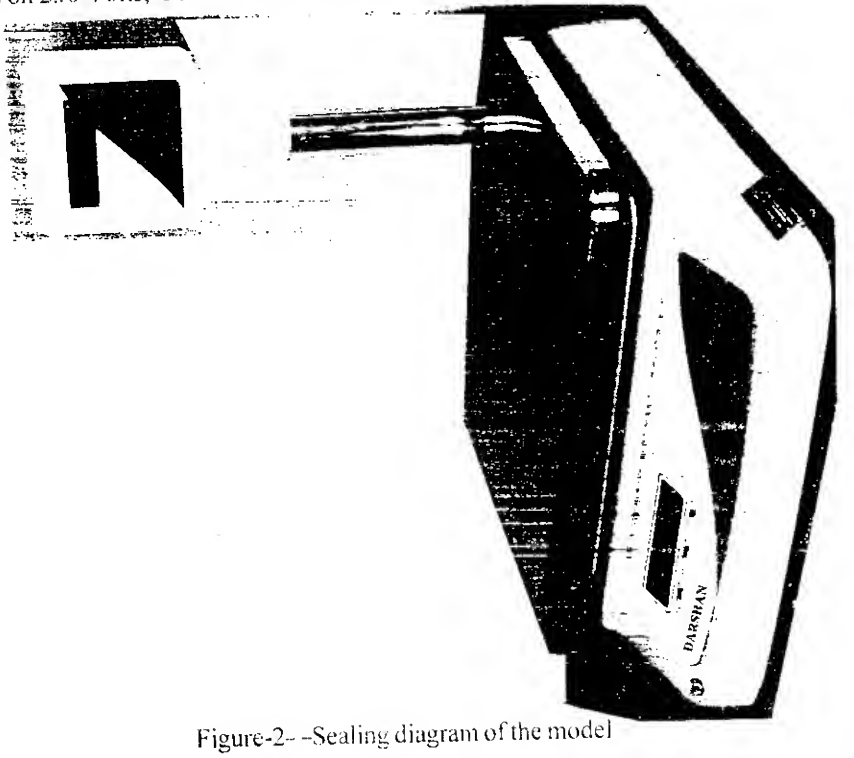


Figure-2--Sealing diagram of the model

For sealing holes are made in the base plate and top cover in the body of the instrument and then a lead wire is passed through these holes and sealed by a lead seal. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(197)/2008]

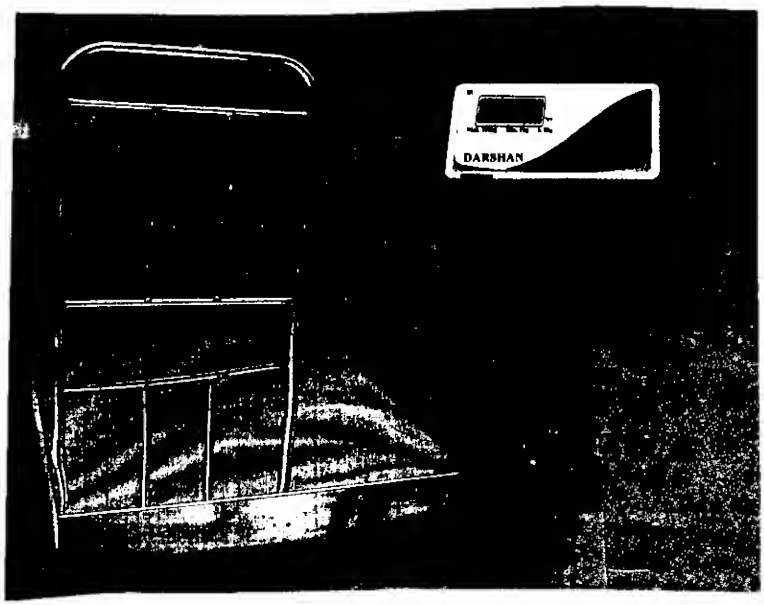
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 230.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स दर्शन स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, 386/बी, सरदार नगर, सिंधी कालोनी, नीयर वाटर टैंक, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "डीएपी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "दर्शन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/514 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण को सीलबंद करने के लिए इसके ढांचे के आधार प्लेट और शीर्ष कवर में छेद किए जाएंगे और तत्पश्चात् एक सीसा तार को इन छेदों में डालते हुए सीसा सील द्वारा सीलबंद किया जाएगा । सील को तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकेगा । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6}, 2×10^{-6}, 5×10^{-6}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (197)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th December, 2009

S.O. 230.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "DAP" and with brand name "DARSHAN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Darshan Scale Industries, 386 B, Sardar Nagar, Sindhi Colony, Nr. Water Tank, Ahmedabad, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND 09 08 514;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

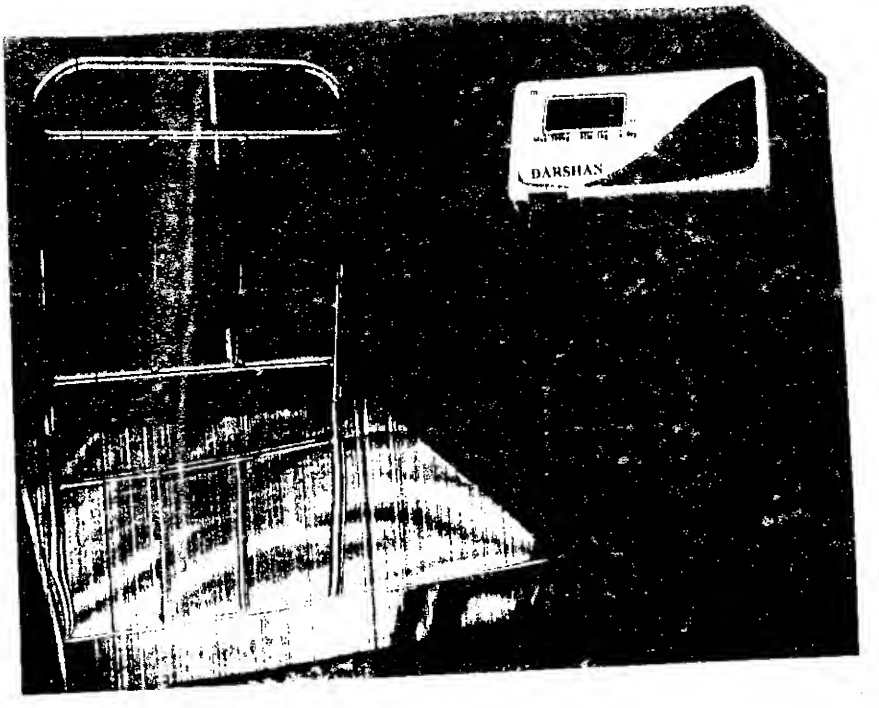


Figure-2 Sealing provision of the indicator of model

For sealing holes are made in the base plate and top cover in the body of the indicator of the instrument and then a lead wire is passed through these holes and sealed by a lead seal. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5,000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (197) 2008]

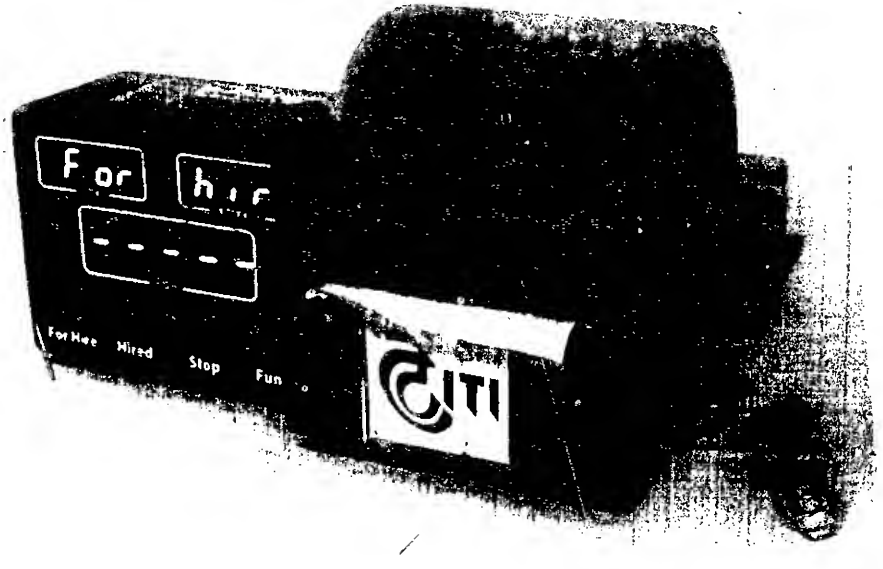
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 231.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स आईटीआई लि., (भारत सरकार का उपक्रम), मानकापुर प्लांट, मानकापुर-271 308, जिला-गोंडा, (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा विनिर्मित "ईटीएम-600" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित "डिजीटल टैक्सी फेयर मीटर (प्रिंटर सुविधा सहित)" के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "टेलेप्वाइंट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09.172 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल "डिजीटल टैक्सी फेयर मीटर (प्रिंटर सुविधा सहित)" मापन उपकरण है जो लगातार योग करता जाता है और यात्री द्वारा देय भाड़े को यात्रा के दौरान किसी भी समय दर्शाता है । सार्वजनिक वाहन के यात्रियों द्वारा देय भाड़ा, तय की गई दूरी और निर्धारित स्पीड से कम पर व्यतीत किए गए समय का फलन है जो प्राधिकृत शुल्क के अनुसार अनुपूरक भाड़े से स्वतंत्र है । इसमें ग्लोबल पोजिशनिंग सिस्टम (जीपीएस) है । मीटर की रीडिंग वैक्यूम फ्लोरेसेंट डायोड (वी एफ डी) द्वारा दर्शायी जाती है । टैक्सी मीटर का 'के' फेक्टर 1250 प्रति किलोमीटर है और प्लज रेट 1250 प्लसिज प्रति किलोमीटर है ।



आकृति-2 उपकरण के माडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

सीलिंग छेद करके तथा इन छेदों में से एक तार ले जाकर की जाती है और तब तार के जोड़ पर लीड सील लगाई जाती है । सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना किराया मीटर खोला नहीं जा सकता । मॉडल की सीलिंग व्यवस्था का एक विशिष्ट स्कीम आधारित डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (65) 2009]

आर. माथुरवृथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 231.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of "Digital Taxi Fare Meter (with printer facility)" with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said model) of "ETM-600" series with brnad name "Telepoint" manufactured by M/s. ITI Ltd., (A Govt. of India Undertaking), Mankapur Plant, Mankapur-271 308, Dist: Gonda, (U.P.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/172;

The said model of "Digital Taxi Fare Meter (with printer facility)" a measuring instrument which totalizes continuously and indicate the fare, at any moment of journey, the charges payable by the passenger of a public vehicle as function of the distance traveled, and below a certain speed on the length of the time taken; this being independent of supplementary charges according to the authorized tariffs. It has Global Positioning System (GPS). The reading of the meter is indicated by the Light Emitting Diode (LED). The 'K' factor of the Taxi meter is 1250 per kilometer and pulse rate is 1250 pulses per kilometer.

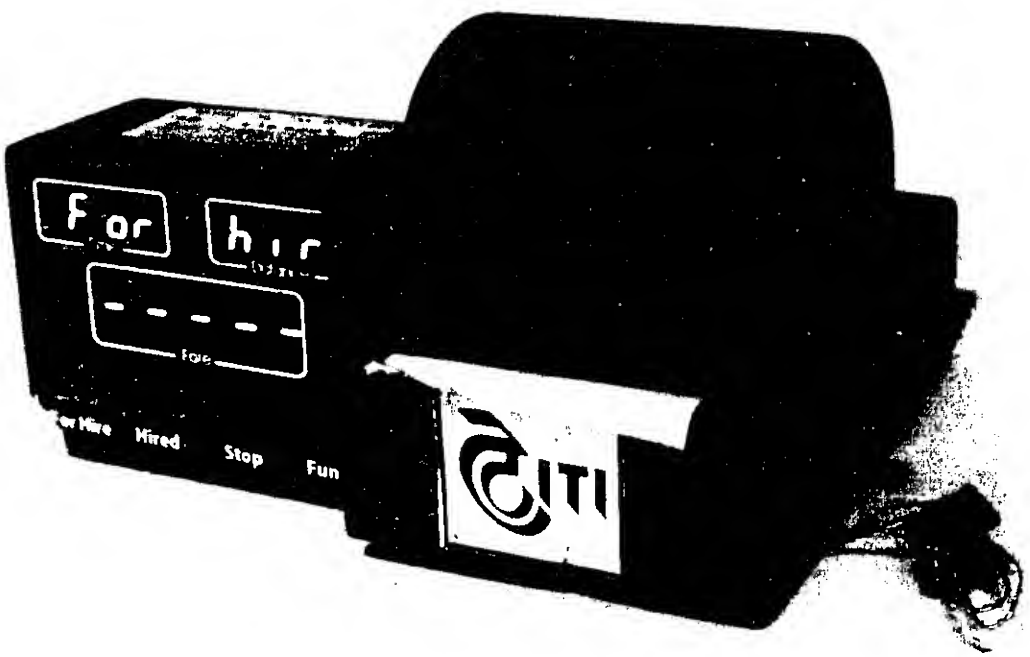


Figure-2 Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by making the holes and passing a seal wire through these holes, and then a lead seal is applied on the joint of the wire. Fare meter can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

[F. No. WM-21 (65)/2009]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 232.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3) और उप-धारा (7) और उप धारा (8) के तीसरे परन्तुक द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स निंग्बो बाओफेंग टूल एंड मैजरिंग टूल कं. लि., नं. 458, यांगमिंग रोड, ई.युयाओ सिटी, झिजिआंग, प्रोविंस आफ चाइना द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग-II के "स्टील टेप मैजर" के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "बाओफेंग" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स सिद्धार्थ इम्पैक्स, 1892/डी-2, तीसरा तल, कटरा बाबू राम, हरी राम मार्किट, भागीरथ पलैस, चांदनी चौक, दिल्ली-110006 द्वारा बिक्री से पूर्व या बाद में बिना किसी बदलाव के भारत में विपणीत किया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/238 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ;

उक्त मॉडल स्टील टेप मैजर (स्टील फीता माप) है जिसकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 3 मीटर है तथा न्यूनतम भाग 1 मिलीमीटर है जिसका उपयोग लम्बाई को मापने के लिए किया जाता है । इसका उपयोग लम्बाई को मापने के लिए किया जाता है जहां कड़े माप की लम्बाई का प्रयोग सुविधाजनक या संभव नहीं है ।

आकृति

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के स्टील टेप मैजर भी होंगे जिनकी रेंज 0.5 मीटर से 5 मीटर तक है ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (115)/2009]

आर. माथुरबृथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 232.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the 'Steel Tape Measure', of Accuracy Class-II with Brand name 'BAOFENG' (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Ningbo Baofeng Tools & Measuring Tools Co. Ltd., No. 458, Yangming Road, E. Yuyao City, Zhejiang, Province of China and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Siddarth Impex, 1892 D-2, III Floor, Kaua Isabu Ram, Hari Ram Market, Bhagirath Palace, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-110006 and which is assigned the approval mark IND 09 09 238;

The said Model is a steel tape measure of maximum length 3m and smallest division of 1mm which is used for measurement of length. It is used for measurement of length where the use of rigid length measure is not convenient or practicable.

Figure 2 – Sealing arrangement

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the steel tape measure of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series in the range of 0.5 m to 5m manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(115)/2009]

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 233.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पी आर वी सिस्टम्स, # 68, बजनयी कोली स्ट्रीट, पुजुथीवक्कम, चेन्नै-600091 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पी टी डब्ल्यू-50" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पी आर वी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2008/290 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।

आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

सील करने के लिए इंडिकेटर के दायीं ओर आउटर कवर और तल प्लेट को काट कर दो छेद बना कर स्टाम्प और सील के [illegible] के लिए लीड वायर से बांधा जाता है । सील के साथ छेड़छाड़ किए बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के [illegible] का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विरचित उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1\times10^{\text{के}}$, $2\times10^{\text{के}}$, $5\times10^{\text{के}}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (129)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 233.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of "PTW-50" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "P R V" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. P R V Systems, # 68, Bajanai Koli Street, Puzhuthivakkam, Chennai-600 091 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/290;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

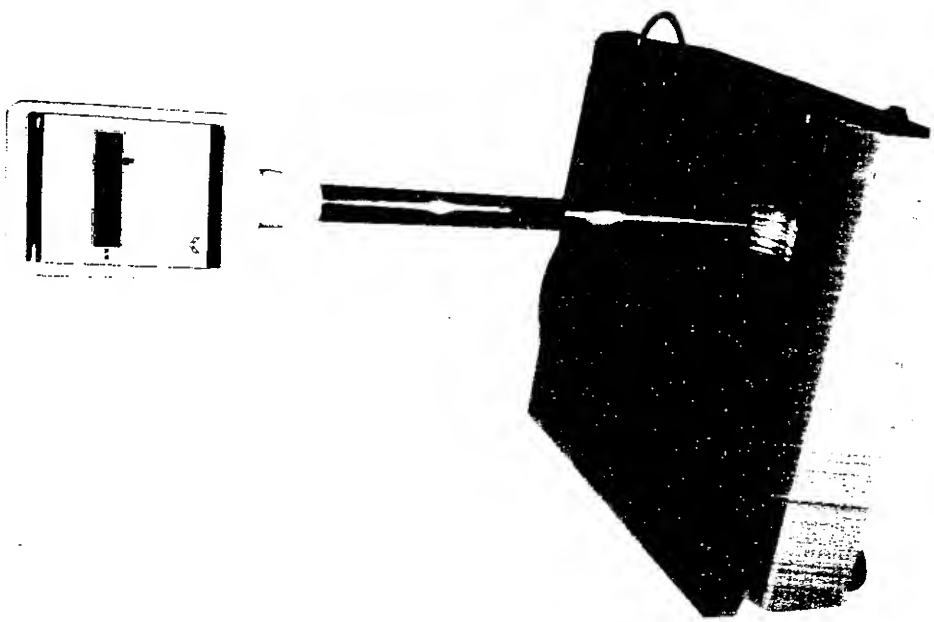


Figure-2 —Sealing diagram of the model.

For sealing on the right side of the balance two holes are made at the bottom by cutting the outer cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The balance cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(129)/2008]

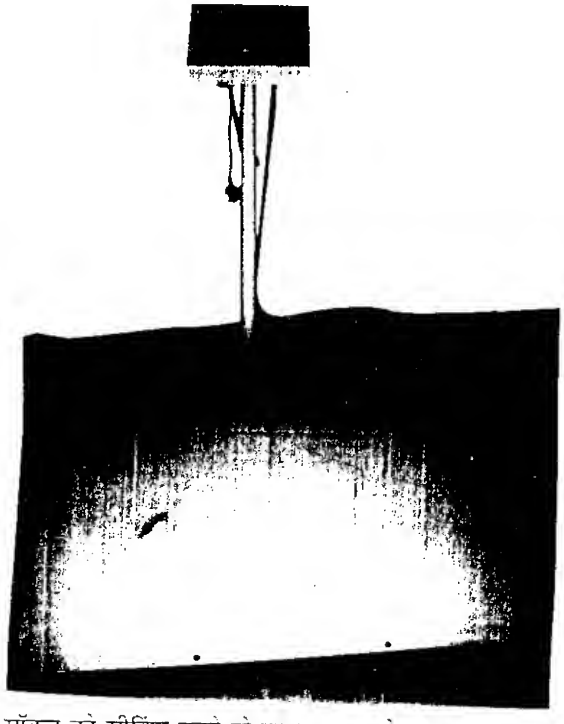
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 234.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पी आर वी सिस्टम्स, # 68, बजनयी कोली स्ट्रीट, पुजुथीवक्कम, चेन्नै-600 091 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "पी टी डब्ल्यू 5000" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पी आर वी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2008/291 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

सील करने के लिए इंडिकेटर के दायीं और आउटर कवर और तल प्लेट को काट कर दो छेद बना कर स्टाम्प और सील के सत्यापन के लिए लीड वायर से बांधा जाता है । सील के साथ छेड़छाड़ किए बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k}, 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (129)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 234.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "PPW-5000" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "P R V" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. P R V Systems, # 68, Bajanai Koli Street, Puzhuthivakkam, Chennai-600 091 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/291;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4 Kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

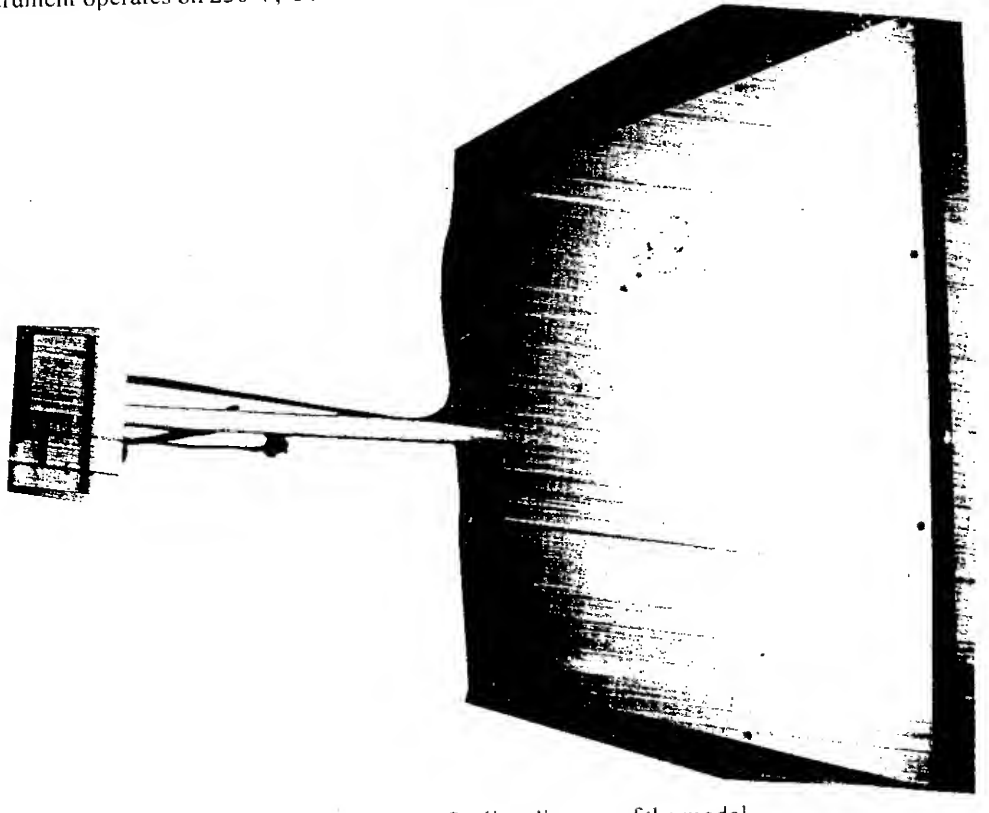


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the model

For sealing on the right side of the indicator two holes are made at the bottom by cutting the outer cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (129)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 235.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स श्री-एल आटोमेशन, 9, फास्ट मैन रोड, नीयर वीरांजनेय टैम्पल, शिवाजी नगर, पीन्या 2 स्टेज, हेग्गनहल्ली, बंगलौर-560091 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस आर डब्ल्यू-001" शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "श्री-एल आटोमेशन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/498 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज टाइप) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 कि.ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।

मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के इंडीकेटर में छेद करते हुए सीलबंद किया जा सकेगा और इसके बाद इन छेदों में सील वायर को डालते हुए एक लीड सील लगाई जाएगी । सील को तोड़े बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1\times10^{\text{क}}$, $2\times10^{\text{क}}$, $5\times10^{\text{क}}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (171)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 235.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SRW-001" and with brand name "SRI-L AUTOMATION" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sri-L Automation, # 9, 1st Main Road, Near Veeranjaneya Temple, Sanjivini Nagar, Peenya 2nd Stage, Hegganahalli, Bangalore-560 091 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/498;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with a maximum capacity of 40 tonne and minimum capacity of 200kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

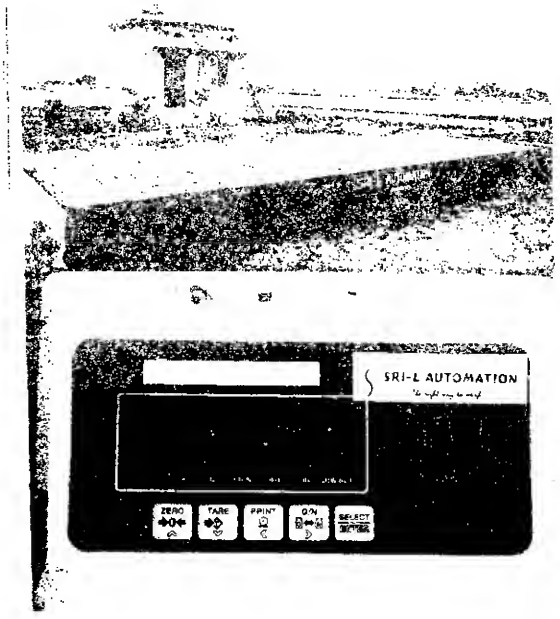


Figure-2– Sealing provision of the indicator of the Model

Sealing can be done by making holes in the indicator of the instrument, then a seal wire is passed through these holes and a lead seal is applied. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (171)/2008]

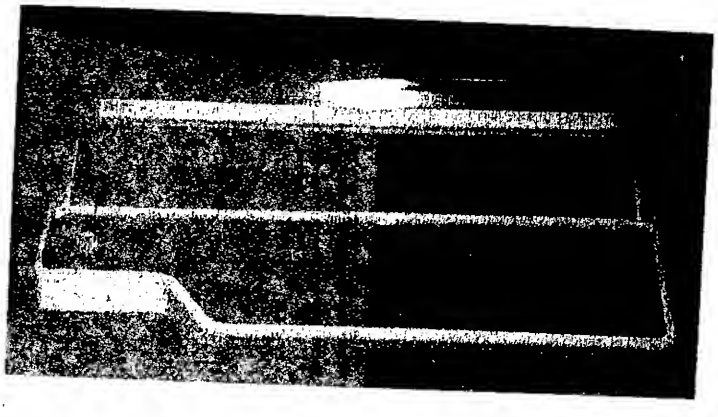
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 236.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इशिदा इंडिया प्रा. लि., 191 उद्योग विहार, फेज-IV, गुडगांव-122016 (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "आईएनएस-100" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ISHIDA" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2008/396 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



आकृति 2–माडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडिकेटर के बाईं तरफ से ऊपरी कवर और निचली प्लेट को काटकर दो छेद किए गए हैं । इन दो छेदों को सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए लीड तार से बांधा गया है । उपकरण को सील के छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता ।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है । बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है । माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा.तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k}, 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (287)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 256.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (tabletop type) with digital indication of "INS-100" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ISHIDA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s.Ishida India Pvt. Ltd., 191 Udyog Vihar, Phase-IV, Gurgaon-122016 (Haryana) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/396.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 15kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

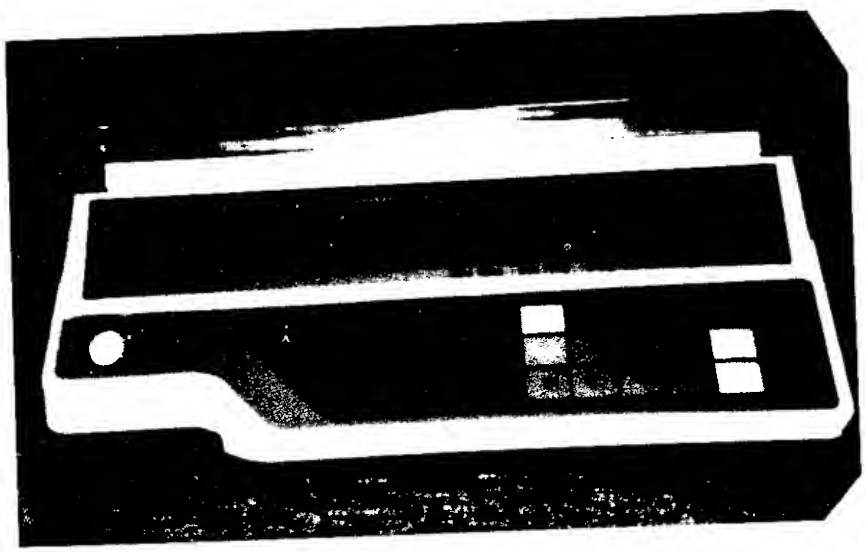


Figure-2- Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

From the left side of the platform indicator two holes are made by cutting the upper cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The weighing scale cannot be opened without tampering the seal.

The instrument has external access to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to extgernal calibration. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 0.1g. to 2g. and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(287)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 237.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इशिदा इंडिया प्रा. लि., 191 उद्योग विहार फेज-IV, गुडगांव-122016 (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "बीसी-4000ई" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप-डुअल रेंज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ISHIDA" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2008/397 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप डुअल रेंज) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. से 6 कि.ग्रा. तक और 6 कि.ग्रा. से 15 कि.ग्रा. तक 5 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर काम करता है ।

आकृति-2 सीलिंग प्रावधान

इंडिकेटर के बाईं तरफ से ऊपरी कवर और निचली प्लेट को काटकर दो छेद किए गए हैं । इन दो छेदों को सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए लीड तार से बांधा गया है । उपकरण को सील के छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता ।

उपकरण में बाहरी कलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है । बाहरी कलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए एल/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है । माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा.तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k}, 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (287)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

NEW DELHI, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 237.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report and the figure given below is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues a certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type-dual range) [illegible] series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ISHIDA" [illegible] said model) manufactured by M/s.Ishida India Pvt. Ltd., 191 Udyog Vihar Phase-IV, Gurgaon-122016 [illegible] and assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/397;

The said model is a strain gauge type non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type-dual range) with a maximum capacity of 15kg and minimum capacity of 5kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g up to 6kg and 5g above 6 kg and up to 15kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

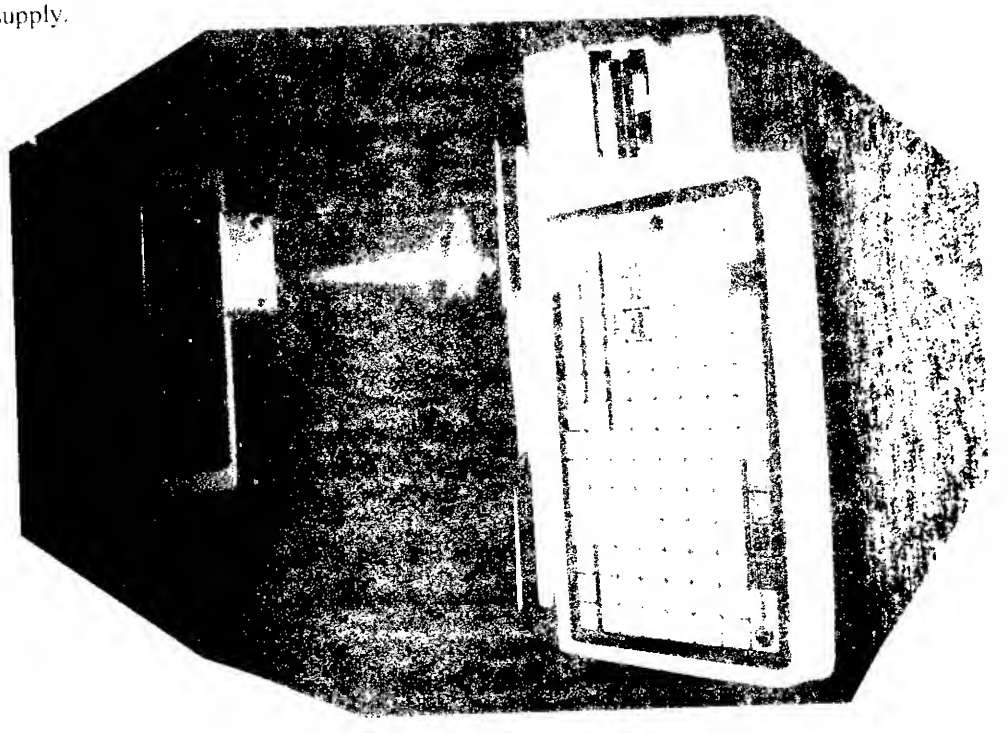


Figure-2 Sealing diagram of the model

From the left side of the platform [illegible] holes are made by cutting the upper cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two [illegible] verification stamp and seal. The weighing scale can not be opened without tampering the seal.

The instrument has external access [illegible] dip switch has also been provided in A/D card mother board to disable access to external calibration. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(287)/2008]

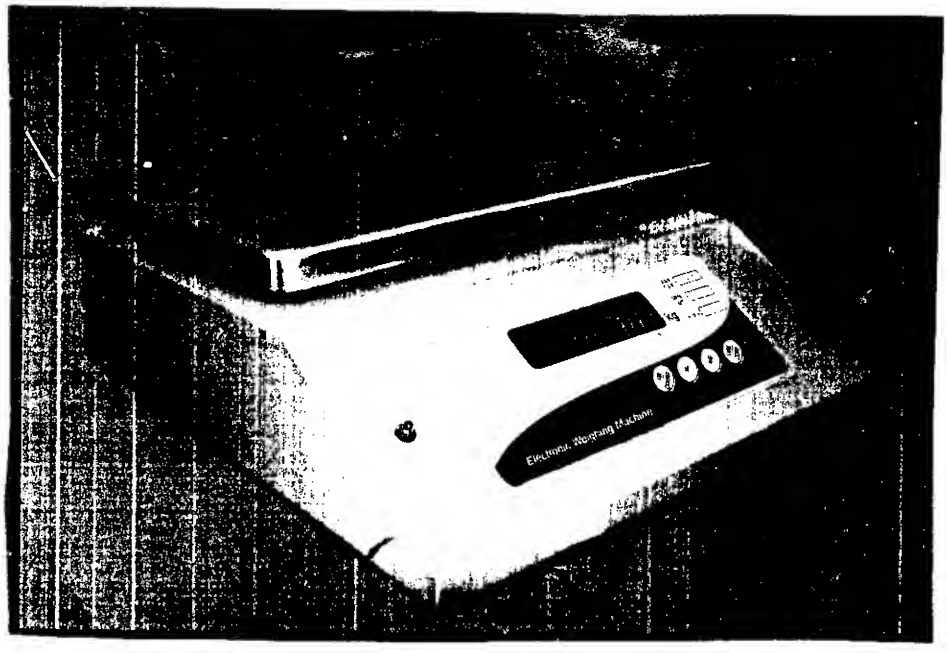
R. MATHUR, DDG & EX-OFFICIO ADDL. Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 238.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स के जी. इंस्ट्रूमेंटस, [illegible] रेड्डी काम्पलैक्स, एस बी आई के ऊपर, डॉ. ए. एस. राव नगर, इसीआईएल, कापरा, हैदराबाद-500 062 आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित [illegible] यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "के जी आई टीटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "के जी आई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई [illegible] 08/273 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल [illegible] है । इसमें एक अभिलंबतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित अभिलंबतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड [illegible] प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम प्रदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सिलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

तुला के बायीं और सीलबंद करने के लिए इसके बाहरी कवर और तल प्लेट को काटते हुए विपरीत साइड पर दो छेद किये जाएंगे तथा सत्यापन स्टेम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए सीसायुक्त तार से बांधा जाएगा । तुला की सील को तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा.तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1\times10^{\text{के}}$, $2\times10^{\text{के}}$, $5\times10^{\text{के}}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (118)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 238.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (tabletop type) with digital indication of "KGI-TT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "KGI" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s.K G Instruments, 2nd Floor, Ranga Reddy Complex, Above SBI, Dr. A. S. Rao Nagar, ECIL, Kapra, Hyderabad-500 062, A. P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/273;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 10kg. and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Voltz, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

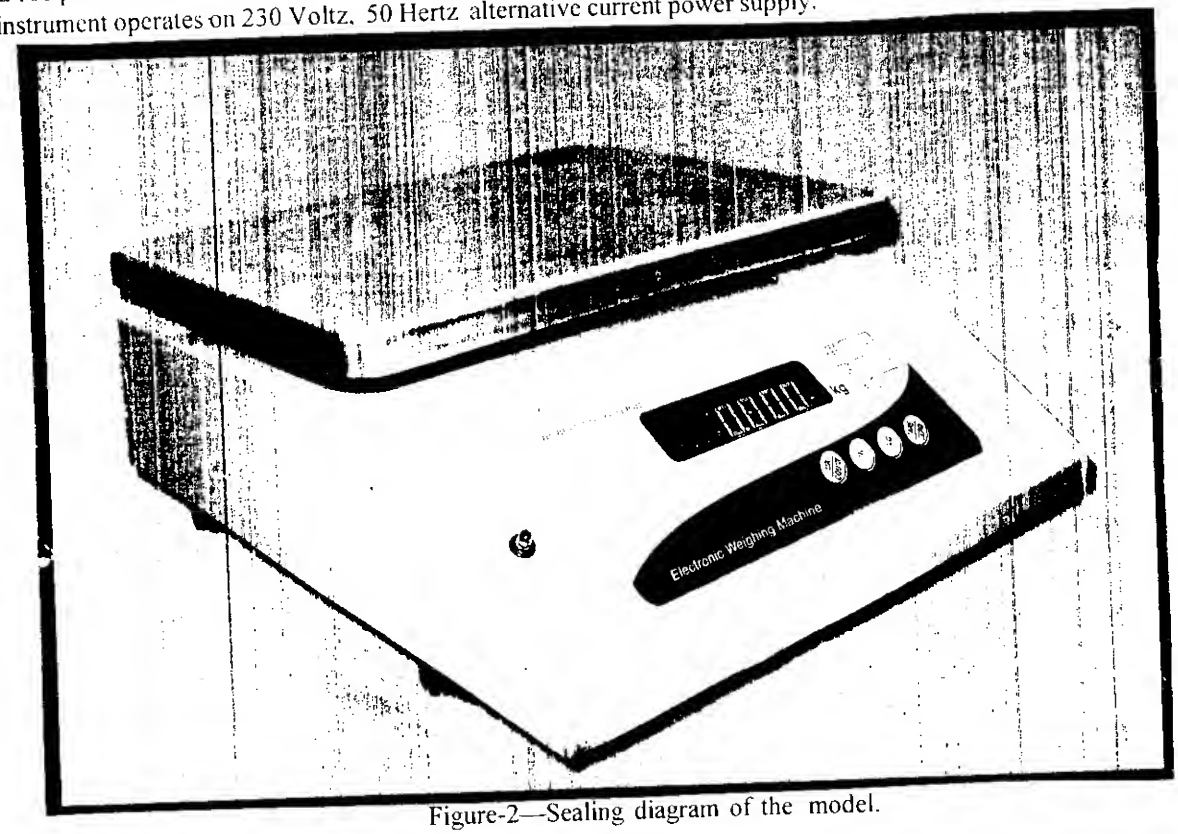


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the model.

For sealing on the left side of the balance two holes are made, by cutting the outer cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The balance can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (118)/2008]

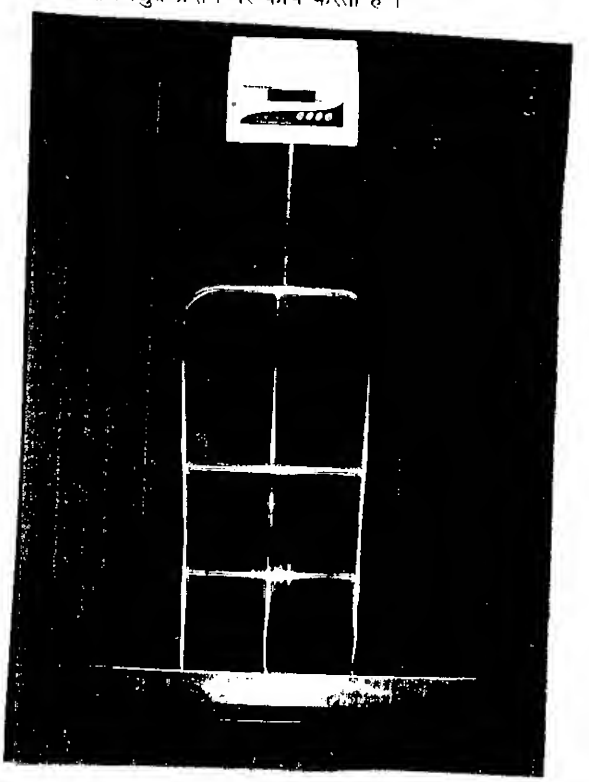
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 239.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स के. जी. इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स, दूसरा तल, रंगा रेड्डी काम्पलैक्स, एसबीआई के ऊपर , डा. ए. एस. राव नगर, इसीआईएल, कापरा, हैदराबाद-500 062 आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "के जी आई-पी एफ" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "के जी आई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/274 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सिलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

तुला के बायीं और सीलबंद करने के लिए इसके बाहरी कवर और तल प्लेट को काटते हुए दो छेद किये जाएंगे तथा सत्यापन स्टेम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए सीसायुक्त तार से बांधा जाएगा । तुला की सील को तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 50 कि.ग्रा.से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1\times10^{\text{के}}$, $2\times10^{\text{के}}$, $5\times10^{\text{के}}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (118)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 239.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "KGI-PF" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "KGI" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s.K G Instruments, 2nd Floor, Ranga Reddy Complex, Above SBI, Dr. A. S. Rao Nagar, ECIL, Kapra, Hyderabad-500 062, A. P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2008/274;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

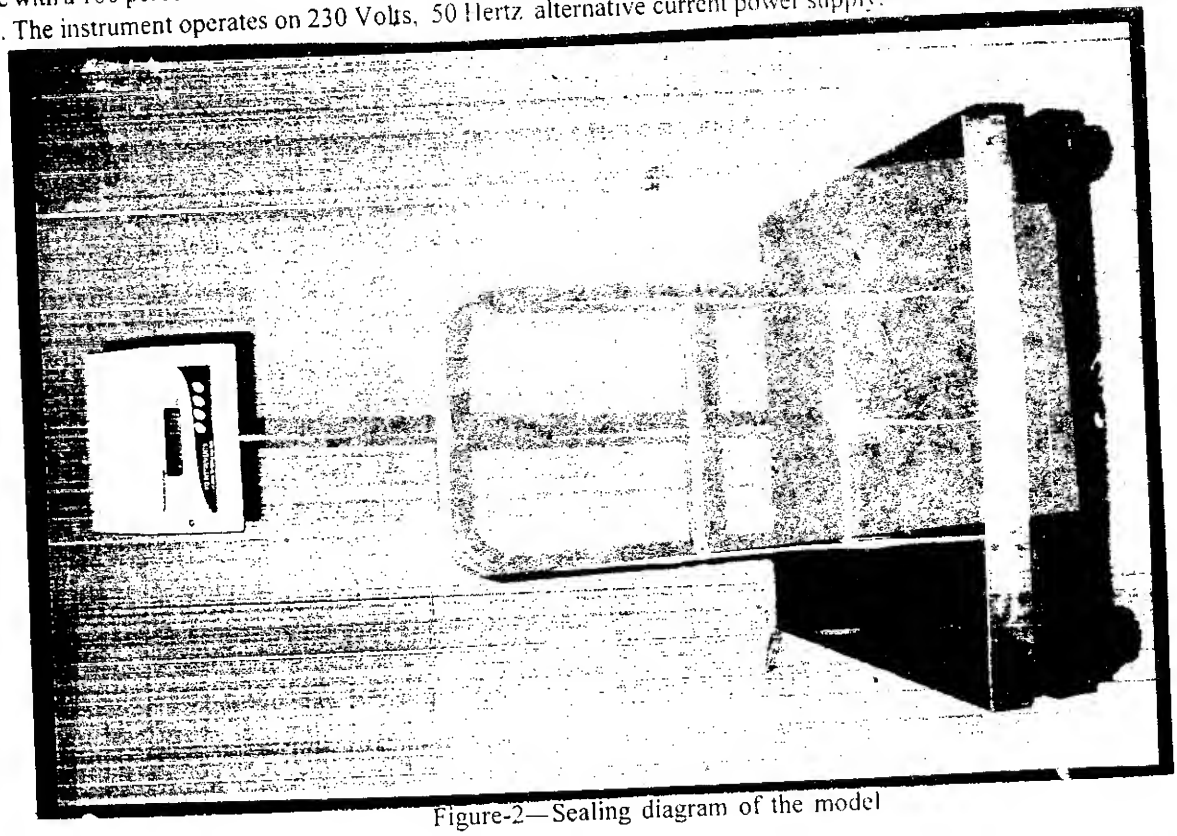


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the model

For sealing on the left side of the indicator two holes are made at the opposite sides, by cutting the outer cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provions of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (118) 2008]

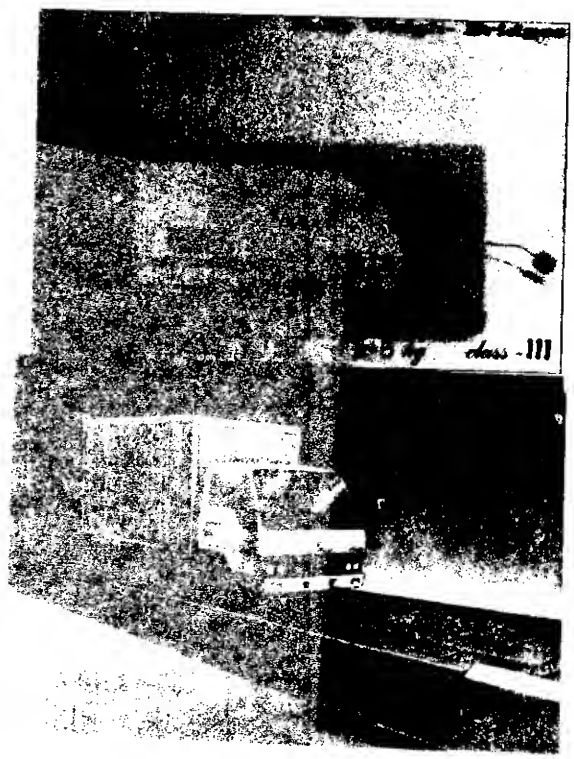
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 240.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इम्पेक्स कार्पोरेशन, 117/799, तुलसी नगर, काकादेव, कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ई आई ई-डब्ल्यू बी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (वेब्रिज प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इम्पेक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/503 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



मॉडल का सीलबंद करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडीकेटर में किए गए छेदों [illegible] और उसके बाद इन छेदों में एक तार डाली जाती है और उस पर लीड सील की जाती है । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने [illegible] योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1\times10^{\text{के}}$, $2\times10^{\text{के}}$, $5\times10^{\text{के}}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (186)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 240.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of Series-IFW and with brand name "IMPEX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Impex Corporation, 117/799, Tulsi Nagar, Kakadeo, Kanpur (U.P.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/503;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with digital indication of maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Voltz, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

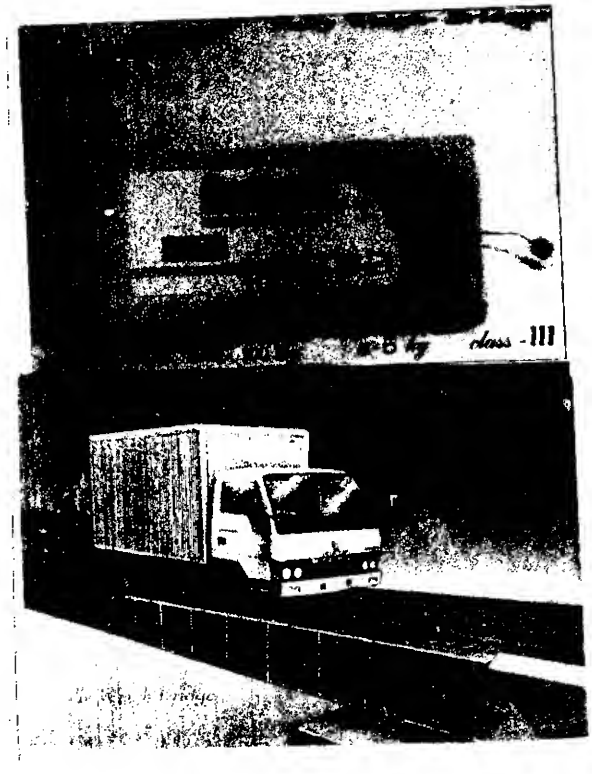


Figure-2— Sealing arrangement

Sealing is done through the holes made in the indicator, then a wire is passed through these holes and the lead seal is applied on the wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5tonne and up to 100 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (186)/2008]

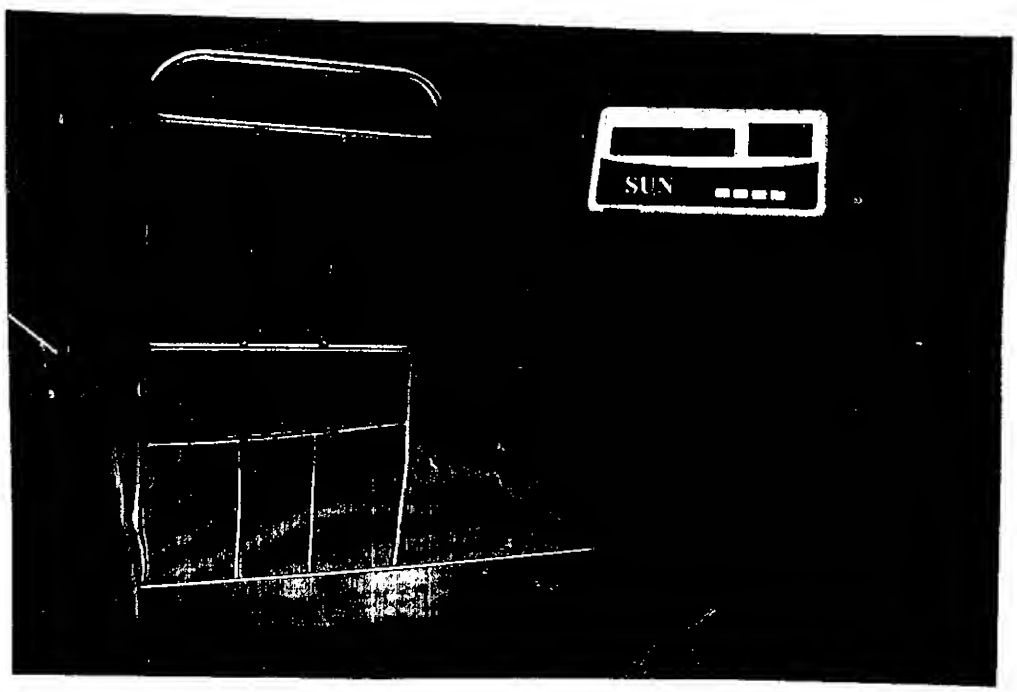
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 241 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सन इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स कं., 14ए, उपासना सोसायटी, राजबग के पास, कैनाल रोड, घोडसर, अहमदाबाद-50 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसयूपी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/480 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



आकृति-2 सीलिंग प्रावधान

इंडीकेटर की बेस प्लेट और टाप कवर में छेद करके, इन छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर लोड सील लगाई जाती है और सीलिंग की जा सकती है । सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता । माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1\times10^{\text{के}}$, $2\times10^{\text{के}}$, $5\times10^{\text{के}}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (167)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 241.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of Series "SUN" and with brand name "SUN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s.Sun Instrument [illegible] A, Upasna Society, Nr. Rajbugh, Canal Road, Ghosdasar, Ahmedabad-50 and which is assigned the approval mark [illegible] 480;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform [illegible]) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval is 100g [illegible] device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Voltz, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

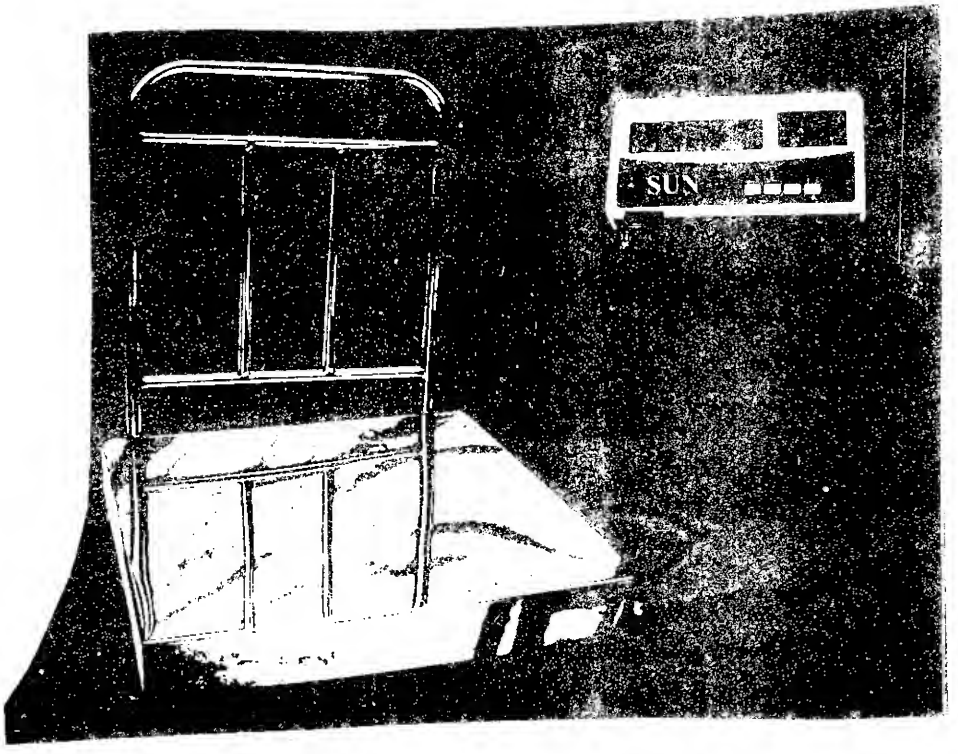


Figure-2 Sealing provision of the indicator of model

Sealing can be done by making holes in the base plate and top cover of the indicator, then a seal wire is passed through these holes and a lead seal is applied. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer according to the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(1[illegible])/2008]

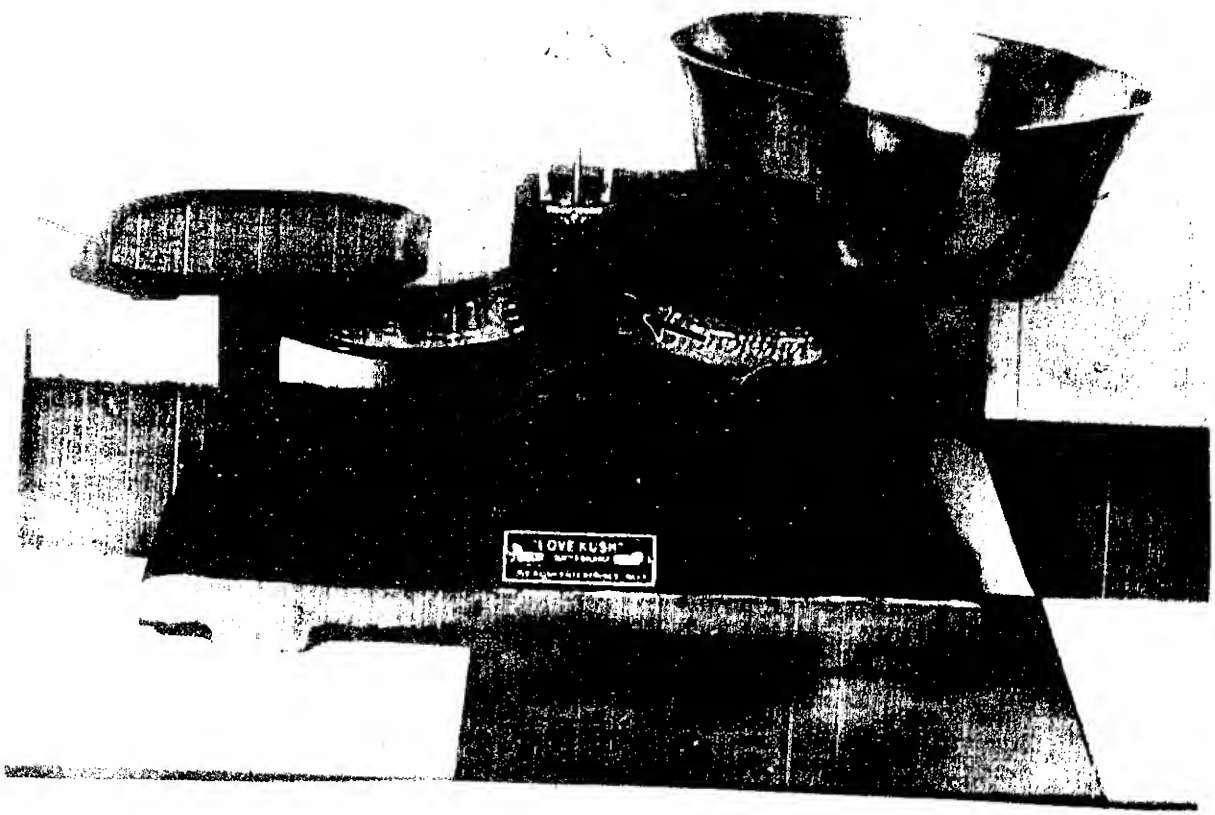
R. MATHUR BOHRA, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 242.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स गणेश हार्डवेयर स्टोर, मातावाली गली, सादिक मार्केट, रेलवे रोड, अलीगढ़ 202001, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित "एम एच एस" श्रृंखला के काउंटर मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "लव कुश" है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/505 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक काउंटर मशीन है जो लीवर के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करता है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 500 ग्रा. से 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता की रेंज में होंगे।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (181)/2008]

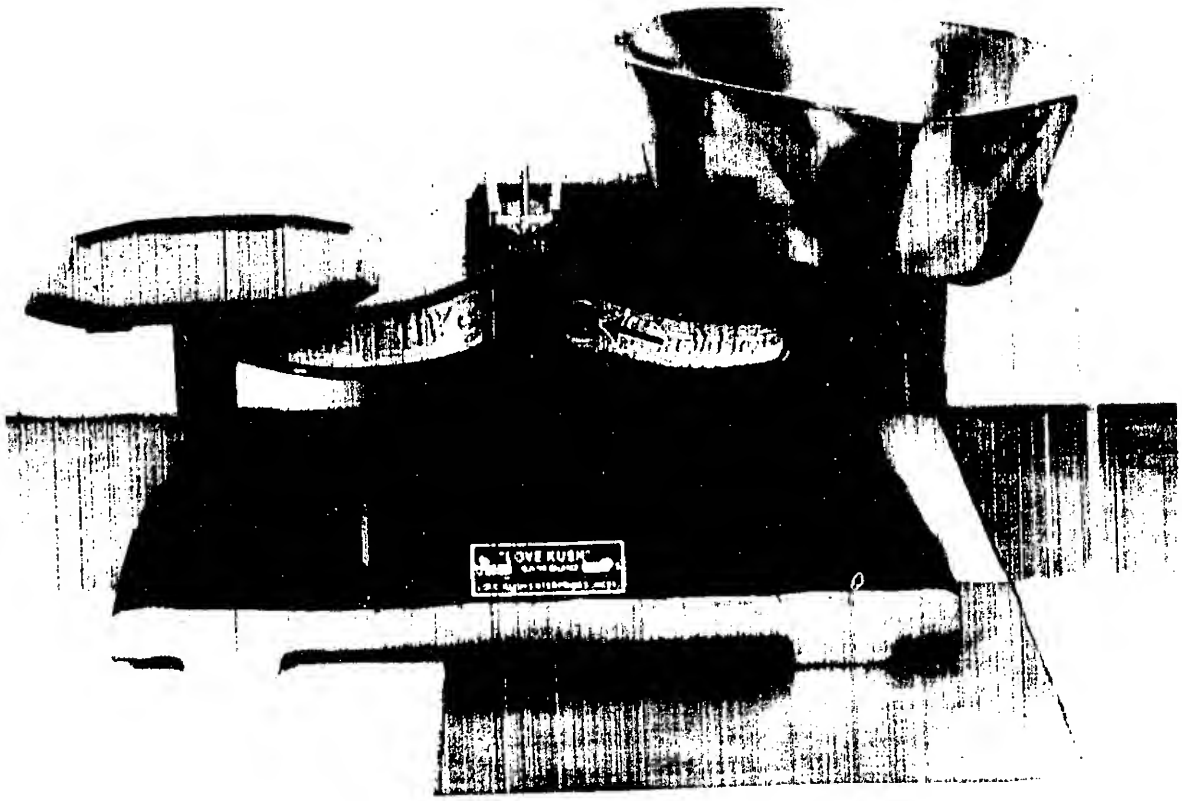
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 242.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of counter machine of series "MHS" and with brand name "LOVE KHUSH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s.Manish Hardware Store, Matawali Gali, Savitri Market, Railway Road, Aligarh-202001; U. P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/505;

The said model is a counter machine working on the principle of lever with a maximum capacity of 10 kg



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 500 g. to 50 kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (181) 2008]

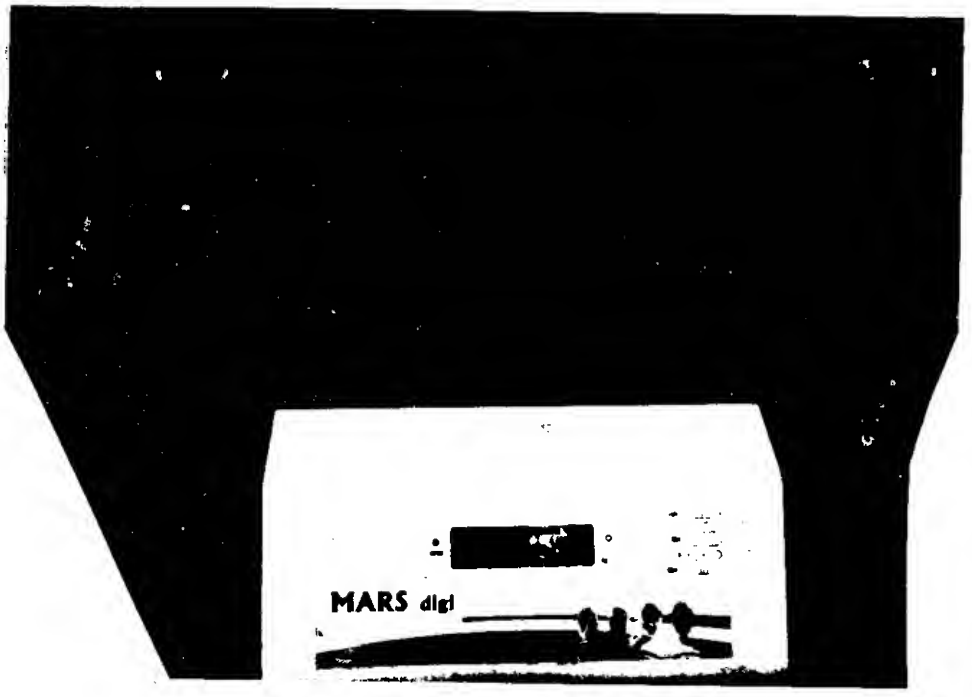
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 243 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अत:, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मार्स डिजीटल स्केल्ज एंड सिस्टम, गली नं. 14, गांव गोपालपुर, दिल्ली 110 009 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एमपीएफ" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मार्स डिजी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/251 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल सी डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



आकृति-2 सिलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार को रोकने के लिए स्टाम्पिग प्लेट पर लीड सील लगाई गई है, वेइंग मशीन का बेस और आऊटर कवर को उसके दो कोनों में से स्क्रु नट लगाकर जोड़ा गया है और एक विशेष धातू की तार को उसके स्टेंपिग प्लेट के छेदों में निकाल कर उसे लीड सील द्वारा सील किया गया है । मशीन को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1\times10^{\text{के}}$, $2\times10^{\text{के}}$, $5\times10^{\text{के}}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (107)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 243.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of Series "MPF" and with brand name "MARS digi" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Mars Digital Scales and System, Gali No. 14, Village Gopalpur, Delhi-110 009 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/251.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 200 kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval is [illegible] kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

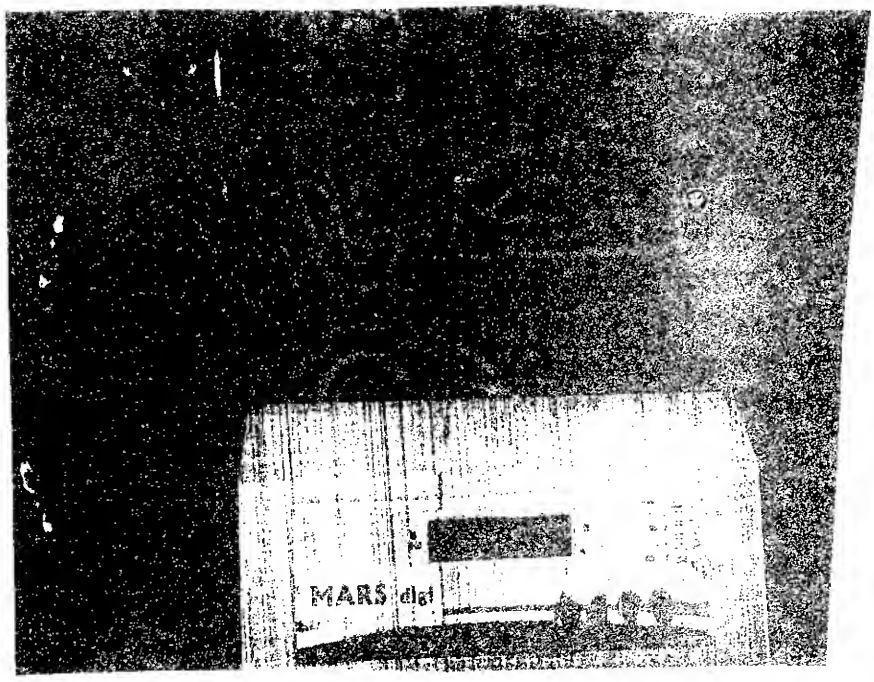


Figure-2 : Sealing provision of the indicator [illegible]

Lead seal is affixed on the stamping plate to avoid the fraudulent use, the [illegible] of the weighing scale are joined with head whole screws at the two corners of the [illegible] wire passes through these holes along with the stamping plate and then sealed [illegible] opened without breaking the seals. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision [illegible]

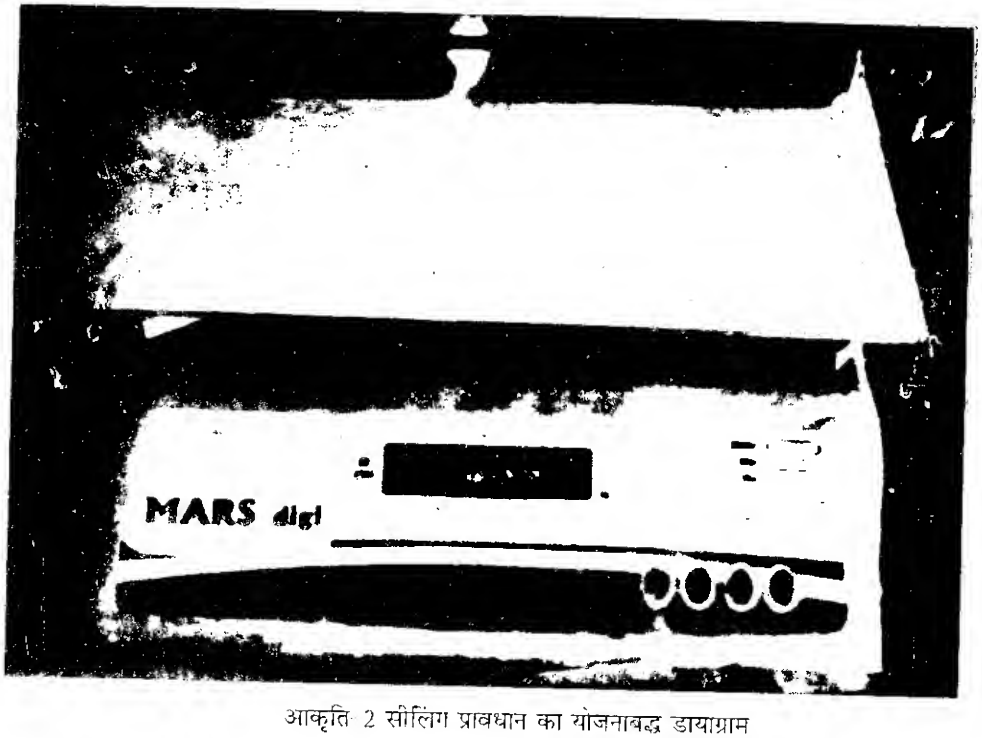
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of [illegible] Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall [illegible] of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity [illegible] verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more [illegible] 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured [illegible] accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which [illegible] has been manufactured.

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 244.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मार्स डिजीटल स्केल्ज एंड सिस्टम, गली नं. 14, गांव-गोपालपुर, दिल्ली-110009 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एम टी टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मार्स डिजी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/252 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल सी डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



आकृति 2 सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायाग्राम

कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार को रोकने के लिए स्टम्पिंग प्लेट पर लीड सील लगाई गई है, वेइंग मशीन का बेस और आऊटर कवर को उसके दो कोनों में से स्क्रू नट लगाकर जोड़ा गया है और एक विशेष धातु की तार को उसके स्टेंपिंग प्लेट के छेदों में निकाल कर उसे लीड सील द्वारा सील किया गया है। मशीन को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मानमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-3}, 2×10^{-3}, 5×10^{-3}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (107)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 244 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "MTT" and with brand name "MARS digi" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Mars Digital Scales and System, Gali No. 14, Village-Gopalpur, Delhi-110 009 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/252;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

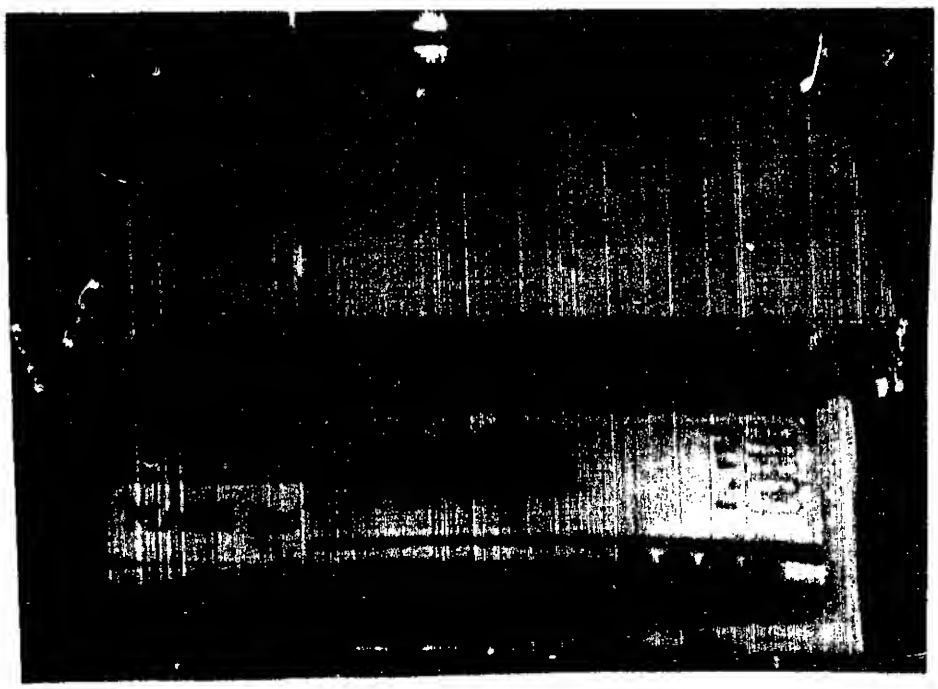


Figure-2—Schematic diagram of the Model.

Lead seal is affixed on the stamping plate to avoid the fraudulent use, the base and outer cover of the weighing scale are joined with head whole screws at the two corners of the instrument and then a special quality metal wire passes through these holes along with the stamping plate and then sealed by the lead seal. The machine cannot be opened without breaking the seals. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verifiaction scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (107)/2008]

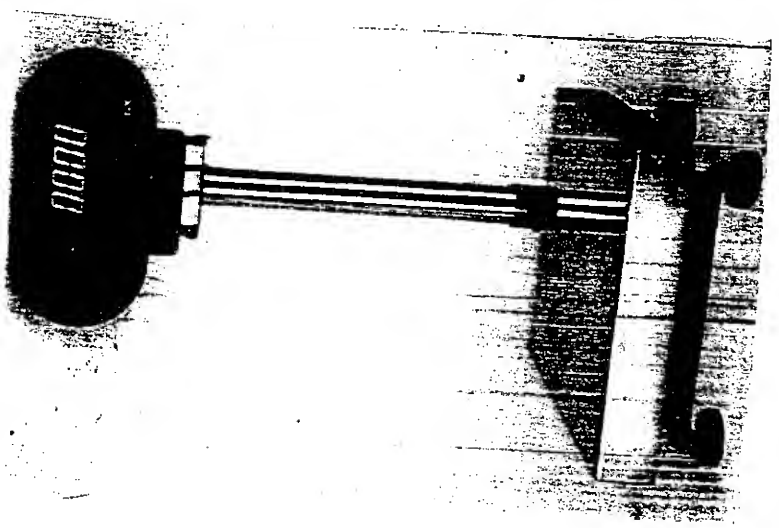
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 245 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इशीदा इंडिया प्रा. लि., 191, उद्योग विहार, फेज-IV, गुड़गांव -122 016 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "आईजी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इशीदा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/349 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



आकृति-2 सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायाग्राम

इंडिकेटर के पिछली तरफ दो हैड होल स्क्रू हैं जैसाकि आकृति में दिखाया गया है । इन हैड होल स्क्रू में से सील वायर निकाल कर लीड प्लग के साथ सील किया गया है ।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है । बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{k}, 2×10^{k}, 5×10^{k}, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(196)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 245.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "IG" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ISHIDA" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Ishida India Pvt. Ltd., 191, Udyog Vihar, Phase IV, Gurgaon-122 016, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/349;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

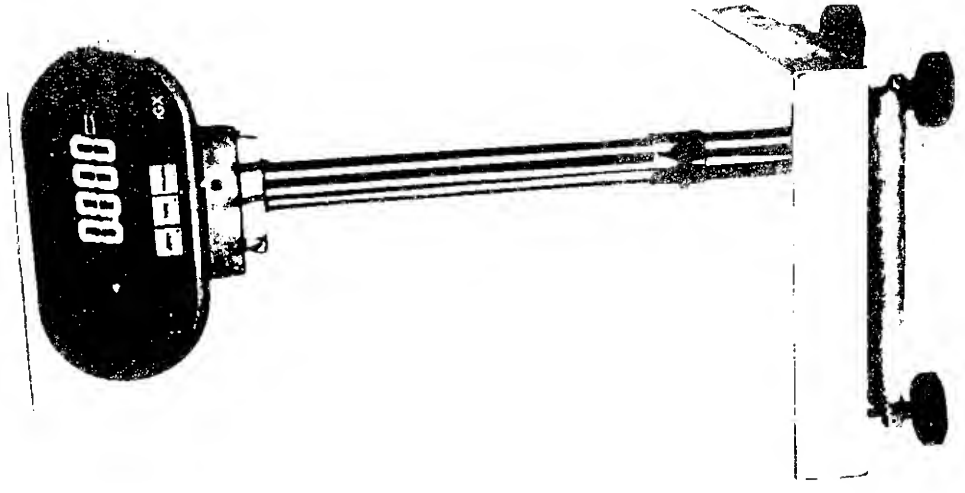


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of aling arrangement of Model

The indicator has two head hole screws on the back side as shown in figure 2. Through this head hole of the screws the seal wire can be passed through and sealed by using lead plug.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(196)/2009]

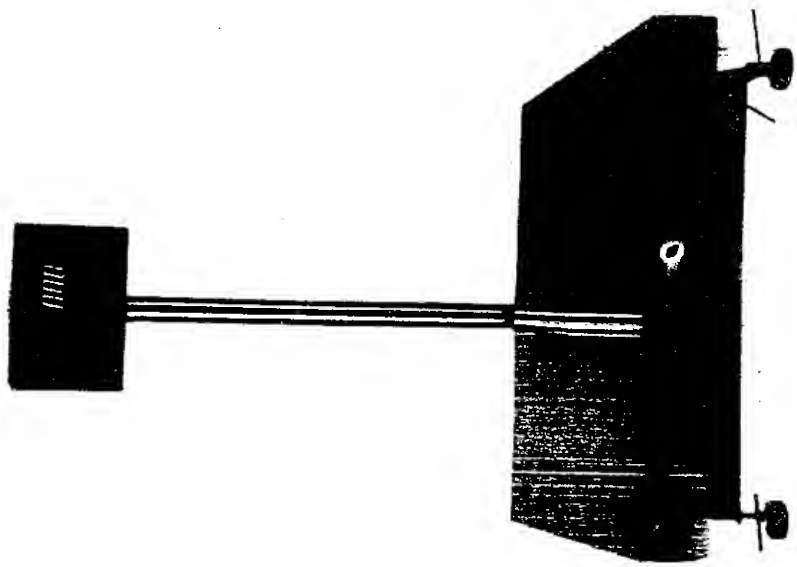
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 246 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अत:, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इशीदा इंडिया प्रा. लि. 191, उद्योग विहार, फेज-IV गुड़गांव-122016 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "आईजी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इशीदा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/350 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण- पत्र जारी करती है ।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है । इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 0.5 कि.ग्रा. है । सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 ग्रा. है । इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है । लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हट्र्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



आकृति-2 सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायाग्राम

इंडिकेटर के पिछली तरफ दो हैड होल स्क्रू हैं जैसाकि आकृति-2 में दिखाया गया है । इन हैड होल स्क्रू में से सील वायर निकाल कर लीड प्लग के साथ सील किया गया है ।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है । बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1\times10^{\text{के}}$, $2\times10^{\text{के}}$, $5\times10^{\text{के}}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(196)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 246.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Plate form type) with digital indication of "IG" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ISHIDA" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Ishida India Pvt. Ltd., 191, Udyog Vihar, Phase IV, Gurgaon-122016, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/350;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 150 kg. and minimum capacity of 0.5kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

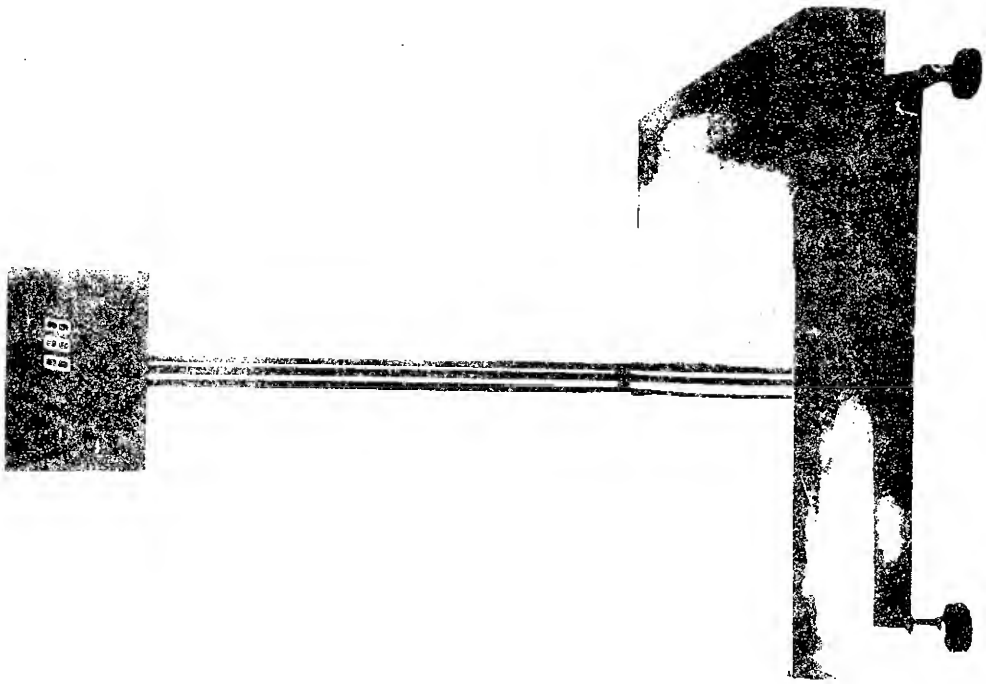


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing arrangement of indicator

The indicator has two head hole screws on the back side as shown in figure 2. Through this head hole of the screws the seal wire can be passed through and sealed by using lead plug.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k, 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (196)/2009]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 247.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम 1988 के नियम 4 के उपनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :

अनूसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भामासं.	भाग	अनु	वर्ष
(1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	7969818	03-09-2009	अजय विजय तथा कम्पनी एल 26, रंगीला पार्क, अमीधारा शापिंग सैंटर, गोड डोड रोड, सूरत-395 001	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417	-	-	1999
2.	7969717	03-09-2009	विशनदयाल जवैलर्स, मजूरा 216, टर्निंग पाईंट काम्पलैक्स, अलबी इनीमा के पास, गोड डोड रोड, सूरत-395 001	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417	-	-	1999
3.	7969616	03-09-2009	भूपेन्द्रा तथा कम्पनी, उंडी शेरी, टावर बाजार, आनंद-388 001	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417	-	-	1999
4.	7970294	04-09-2009	विनय गोल्ड पैलेस, 23/बी, घनश्याम नगर, सीटीएम चार रास्ता, रामोल रोड, अमराईवाडी अहमदाबाद-380 026	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417	-	-	1999
5.	7969919	01-09-2009	श्रीनी लिंक, प्लाट नं. 1308/1, 1308/2, जी आई डी सी, अंबरगॉव डिस्ट्रिक्ट बलसाद-396 171	पी वी इंसूलेटिड केबल	694	-	-	1990
6.	7970092	03-09-2009	ग्रेस कास्टिंग लिमिटेड सर्वे नंबर 188 एवं 189, कलोल कडी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेहसाना	कार्बन स्टील कास्ट बिलैट इनगोट तथा स्लैब	2830	-	-	1992
7.	7970193	03-09-2009	ग्रेस कास्टिंग लिमिटेड सर्वे नंबर 188 एवं 189, कलोल कडी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेहसाना	स्टील फार जनरल स्टकचर्ल परपस	2062	-	-	2006
8.	7970496	04-09-2009	महेश भाई आई सोनी ज्वैलर्स 10, वृज भूमि काम्पलैक्स, गांधी रोड, अहमदाबाद-380 001	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुओं के आभूषणों शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417	-	-	1999
9.	7971603	04-09-2009	रूबी पम्प इंडस्ट्रीज 5, कृष्णा गोपाल एस्टेट, नरोडा रोड, फोर्ज तथा बलावर कंपाउंड, अहमदाबाद-380 025	सबमर्सिबल पम्पसैट	8034	-	-	2002
10.	7971906	09-09-2009	गुजरात क्राफ्ट इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड 431, सांतेज बडसर रोड, सांतेज, गांधीनगर-382 721	एच डी पी ई वोवन फैबरिक	15351	-	-	2008

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
11.	7972201	09-09-2009	हर्ष इंडस्ट्रीज जगननाथ इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, रखियाल, अहमदाबाद-23	इलैक्ट्रिक मोनोसैट फार क्लीयर कोल्ड वाटर फार एग्रीकलचरल तथा वाटर सप्लाई परपस	9079		-	2002
12.	7972197	08-09-2009	साईकृपा पम्प, 19, राजकमल एस्टेट, कुबेश्वर महादेव के पीछे, जी डी स्कूल रोड, सैजपुराबोगा, नरोडा रोड अहमदाबाद-382 345	सबमर्सिबल पम्पसैट	8034			2002
13.	7973405	09-09-2009	विजय लेटैक्स प्रोडक्ट प्रा लि. 231, जी आई डी सी अंबरगाम, वलसाद-396 171	सर्जिकल रबर गलवस	4148			1989
14.	7974710	14-09-2009	जैनम केबल लि. शैड नं. 1, लाल दरवाजा, उडवाड़ा, परिया रोड, पी ओ उडवाड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन, गॉव सरोधी, ता पारडी वलसाद	पी वी इंसूलेटिड हैवी ड्यूटी केबल	1554			1988
15.	7974306	11-09-2009	देवीदयाल सेल्स लिमिटेड 15/ए, जी आई डी सी, कलोल इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, डैरोल कलोल, पंचमहल डिस्ट्रिक्ट-389 330	क्लोरोफारास 20% ई सी	8944	-	-	2005
16.	7973506	14-09-2009	बंसी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स, 93, कृष्णा एस्टेट, पन्ना एस्टेट रोड, बी ओ सी गैस के पीछे, सोनी नी चाल, रखियाल अहमदाबाद-23	ओपनवैल सबमर्सिबल पम्पसैट	14220			2004
17.	7974205	11-09-2009	देवीदयाल सेल्स लिमिटेड 15/ए, जी आई डी सी, कलोल इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, डैरोल कलोल, पंचमहल डिस्ट्रिक्ट 389 330	थायरम डब्ल्यू एस 75%	4766		-	1982
18.	7972706	09-09-2009	महासागर पम्प, डी 34, शायोन कामलैक्स, मैमको चार रस्ता के पास, नरोडा अहमदाबाद	सबमर्सिबल पम्पसैट	8034		-	2002
19.	7976310	24-09-2009	एस्ट्राल पालिटैकनिक लिमिटेड ब्लाक नंबर 1253, 1264, गॉव सांतेज, शाह स्टील एलॉय, ता कलोल, गांधीनगर-382 721	यू पी वी सी इंजैक्शन मोलडिंग पिटिंग फार सॉयल तथा वेस्ट डिस्चार्ज	14735	-	-	1999
20.	7977615	25-09-2009	एपल वेइनफरा लिमिटेड 1-1, न्यू माधवपुरा मार्केट, शाहीबाग रोड, अहमदाबाद-380 004	इलैक्ट्रानिक वेईंग बेलेंस	9281	3	-	1981

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

सी. के. महेश्वरी, वैज्ञानिक-''जी'' (प्रमाणन)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2009

S.O. 247.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following Schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licences No.	Grant Date	Name & address of the Party	Title of the Standard	IS No.	Part	Sec	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	7969818	03-09-2009	Ajay Vijay & Co. L-26, Rangila Park, Amidhara Shopping Centre, Ghod Dod Road, Surat-395 001	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts - Fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
2.	7969717	03-09-2009	Bishandayal Jewellers Majura 216, Turning Point Complex, Near Albi Inema, Ghod Dod Road, Surat-395 001	Gold and Gold Allloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
3.	7969616	03-09-2009	Bhupendra & Co Undi Sheri, Tower Bazar Anand-388 001	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
4.	7970294	04-09-2009	Vinay Gold Palace 23/B, Ghanshyam Nagar, CTM Char Rasta, Ramol Road, Amraiwadi, Ahmedabad-380 026	Gold and gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
5.	7969919	01-09-2009	Srini Link, Plot No. 1308/1, 1308/2, GIDC, Umbergaon Distt. Valsad-396 171	PVC Insulated Cables	694	-	-	1990
6.	7970092	03-09-2009	Grace Casting Ltd Survey No. 188 & 189, Kalol, Kadi, Distt. Mehsana.	Carbon Steel Cast Billet Ingots and Slabs	2830	-	-	1992
7.	7970193	03-09-2009	Grace Casting Ltd. Survey No. 188 & 189, Kalol, Kadi, Distt. Mehsana	Steel for general Structural Purposes	2062	-	-	2006
8.	7970496	04-09-2009	Maheshbhai I Soni Jewell-Wears 10, Vrajbhumi Complex, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad-380001	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
9.	7971603	04-09-2009	Ruby Pump Industries 5 Krishna Gopal Estate Naroda Road, Forge and Blower Compound, Ahmedabad-380025	Submersible Pumpsets	8034	-	-	2002
10.	7971906	09-09-2009	Gujarat Craft Ind Ltd. 431, Santej Vadsar Road, Santej, Distt. Gandhinagar-382 721	HDPE Woven Fabric	15351	-	-	2008
11.	7972201	09-09-2009	Harsh Industries Jagannath Industrial Estate, Rakhial, Ahmedabad-23, Gujarat	Electric Monoset Pumps for clear cold water for agricultural and water supply purposes	9079	-	-	2002

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)
12.	7972197	08-09-2009	Saikrupa Pumps 19, Rajkamal Estate, B/H Kubereshwar Mahadev, G D Scool Road, Saijpurbogha, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad-382 345	Submersible pumpsets	8034	-	-	2002
13.	7973405	09-09-2009	Vijay Latex Products P Ltd. 231, GIDC Umbergaon Valsad-396 171	Surgical Rubber Gloves	4148	-	-	1989
14.	7974710	14-09-2009	Zenium Cables Ltd. Shed No. 1, Lal Darwaja, Udwada Paria Road, P O Udwada Railway Station, Village Sarodhi, Tal Ardi, Distt. Valsad	PVC insulated (HD) Cables	1554	1	-	1988
15.	7974306	11-09-2009	Devidayal Sales Ltd. 50/A, GIDC Kalol Industrial Estate, Derol Kalol, Distt. Panchmahal-389 330	Chlorpyrifos 20% EC	8944	-	-	2005
16.	7973506	14-09-2009	Bansi Elecricals 93, Krishna Estate, Panna Estate Road, Behind BOC Gas, Soni in Chal Rakhial, Ahmedabad 23	Openwell Submersible Pumpsets	14220	-	-	2004
17.	7974205	11-09-2009	Devidayal (Sales) Ltd. 50/A, GIDC Kalol Industrial Estate, Derol Kalol, Distt. Panchmahal-389 330	Thiram WS 75%	4766	-	-	1982
18.	7972706	09-09-2009	Mahasagar Pumps D-34, Shayona Complex NR. Memco Char Rast, Naroda, Ahmedabad	Submersible Pumpsets	8034	-	-	2002
19.	7976310	24-09-2009	Astral Polytechnic Ltd. Block No. 1253, 1264, Village Santej, NR Shah Steel Alloys, Tal, Kalol Distt. Gandhinagar-382 721	UPVC injection moulding fitting for soil and waste discharge	14735	-	-	1999
20.	7977615	25-09-2009	Apple Weighinfra Ltd. 1-1, New Madhavpura Market, Shahibaug Road, Ahmedabad-380 004	Electronic Weighing balance	9281	3	-	1981

[No. C.M.D./13:11]

C. K. MAHESHWARI, Sc. "G" (Certification)

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 248.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम (5) के उपविनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न विवरण वाले लाइसेंसों को उनके आगे दर्शायी गई तारीख से रद्द/स्थगित कर दिया गया है :–

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस सं. सीएम/एल	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत वस्तु/प्रक्रम सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	रद्द करने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	7836391	श्री गणेश फूड इंडस्ट्रीज गट सं. 70, वार्ड नं. 5 चिली वस्ती, रामा कृषि रसायन के पास, लोणी कालभोर, जिला पुणे महाराष्ट्र।	भामा 14543: 2004 पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	22 9-2009

[सं. सीएमडी 13 : 13]

सी. के. महेश्वरी, वैज्ञानिक 'जी' (प्रमाणन)

New Delhi, the 5th January, 2010

S.O. 248.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of the regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the licences particulars of which are given below have been cancelled/suspended with effect from the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sr. No.	Licence No. CM/L	Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process with relevant Indian Standards covered by the licence cancelled/suspension	Date of cancellation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	7836391	M/s. Shree Ganesh Food Industries Gat No. 70, Ward No. 5 Chile Wasti, Near Rama Krushi Rasayan, Loni Kalbhor Distt. Pune, Maharashtra.	IS : 14543 : 2004 Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)	22-9-2009

[No. CMD 13:13]

C.K. MAHESHWARI, Sci. "G" (Certification)

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 249.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :–

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 3544 : 2009 टैग स्ट्रिप की सामान्य अपेक्षाएं और परीक्षण (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	–	जून, 2009
2.	आई एस/आई ई सी 60793 - 1- 21 (2001) प्रकाशिक तंतु भाग 1 मापन विधियाँ और परीक्षण प्रक्रियाएँ अनुभाग 21 लेपन ज्यामिति	–	जून, 2009

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3.	आईएस 15874 : 2009 औद्योगिक वैज्ञानिक एवं चिकित्सा उपस्कर (आई एस एम) - आई टी यू द्वारा निर्धारित बैन्ड्स के अंतर्गत उस्सर्जन स्तर के लिये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत	-	जून, 2009

इस भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002 और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरूवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं ।

[संदर्भ: एलआईटीडी/जी-75]

नरेन्द्र सिंह, प्रमुख (इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं आई टी)

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 249.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rules 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Inidian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sr. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 3544 : 2009 General Requirements and Tests for Tag Strips (First Revision)	-	June, 2009
2.	IS/IEC 60793-1-21 (2001) Optical fibres-Part 1-21 Measurement methods and test procedures-coating geometry	-	June, 2009
3.	IS 15874 : 2009 Industrial scientific and medical equipment (ISM)- Guidelines for Emission levels within the bands designated by ITU	-	June, 2009

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Mank Bhavan, 9 Bhadure Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : LITD/G-75]

NARENDRA SINGH, Head (Electrionics & IT)

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 250.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम (5) के उप-नियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न विवरण वाले लाइसेंसों को उनके आगे दर्शायी गई तारीख से रद्द/स्थगित कर दिया गया है :

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस संख्या	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा भाग अनु वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	6808987	शास्ता स्टील (पी) लिमिट्टड एस. वे.न : 370 पार्ट आन्ट 374 पार्ट, बिलडिंग न : VIII /936 निडा कज्जिकोड पालक्काड केरला 678621	03-04-2008	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए उच्च शक्ति विरूपित इस्पात सरिए एवं तार	IS 1786 : 1985
2.	6809484	जोसको जुवलेपस् (पी) लिमिट्टड स्त्री थन्य कोप्लक्स ऑप्पोसिट बिषप्प जेरमोन नगर चिन्नक्कडा कोल्लम-691001	04-04-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
3.	6810166	एम आर एफ लिमिट्टड पी. बी. 2 वटवत्तूर पि.ओ. कोट्टयम केरला-686010	10-04-2008	स्वचल वाहन-व्यावसायिक वाहनों के लिए वातील टायर-आड़ी और रेडियल प्लीई	IS 15636 : 2005
4.	6816178	रोयलस जुवलेर्स रोयल जगषन अनचल पी.ओ. कोल्लम केरल-691306	28-04-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
5.	6816481	राजथानि जुवलेर्स सी.पी. VIII 370 ई राजथामि बिल्डिंग्स चक्कराकाल मामपा पि.ओ., कन्नूर केरला-670611	28-04-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
6.	6816582	पेरिप्पाडन्स गोल्ड पार्क कैरली टैवेषस सूर्या रोड नेडुमङ्डाड तिरूवनन्तपुरम केरला	28-04-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
7.	6816683	किसमिसेरि जुवलेर्स पी.एम. IV/669/1 होस्पतल रोड पेरिन्तलमन्ना मलप्पुरम केरला-679322	[illegible]04-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8.	6819083	अलमास जुवलेर्स मेयिन रोड पुतियत्तेरू कन्नूर केरला-670011	01-05-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
9.	6820876	मस्क्कट जुवलेर्स टी.सी. 28/745 पुत्रप्पुरम तिरूवनन्तपुरम केरला-695024	09-05-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
10.	6820977	पी.वी.एम. गोल्ड पी.वी. एम. आरक्केड मारक्कट पि.ओ. एवरस्ट जंगषन मुवाट्टुपुषा एरनाकुलाम केरला-686673	09-05-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
11.	6824076	त्रिश्शूर फाषन जुवलारी कुलवियक्कोनाम नेडुमङ्ङाड तिरूवनन्तपुराम केरला-695541	19-05-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एव मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
12.	6831780	इन्डस्ट्रीयल इन्जिनीयरिंग कोरप्परेषन प्लोट्ट नं : 50,6/235 मेजर इन्डस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट सैत कालामश्शेरी एरनाकुलाम केरला-683109	28-05-2008	-	IS 1783 : Part 2 :
13.	6832782	तालाम फाषन जुवलारि पी.पी. IX -128 (ii) मंगलापुराम रोड पोत्तनकोड तिरूवनन्तापुराम केरला-695584	04-06-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
14.	6829490	ए.एल. फरडान जुवलेर्स मेयिन रोड तान्नीर पन्तल काट्टमेरी वडकरा कोषिक्कोड केरला-673542	04-06-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
15.	6832681	विघ्वेश्वरा गोल्ड सुन्दर रत्ना कोप्लक्स मेयिन रोड कोट्टाचेरी काड्गाड पी.ओ. कासरागोड केरला-671 315	06-06-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
16.	6833885	पावन गोल्ड हैस ओप्पोसिट गोन्ड हैस पैय्यन्नूर कन्नूर केरला-670 307	19-06-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
17.	6835182	बेस्ट वुड इन्डस्ट्रीस् IV/416 नालामयिल एरुमन्ताला पोस्ट आलुवा एरनाकुलाम केरला-683 105	23-06-2008	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाईवुड	IS 303 : 1989
18.	6839392	गोल्ड सिट्टी 30/979 कोनवेन्ट रोड वडकरा कोषिक्कोड केरला-673 101	23-06-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
19.	6835586	वी.एन.एम. जुवल क्राफट्स लिमिट्टेड XL-9147 ऐ.एम.जी रोड राजाजी रोड जंगषन कोच्चि एरनाकुलम केरला-682 035	24-06-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
20.	6836487	स्टीलमाक्स रोलिंग मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिट्टड पेट्रोनेट रोड वैस पार्क कन्जिकोड एस्टेट पी.ओ. पानक्काड केरला-678 621	26-06-2008	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए उच्च शक्ति विरूपित इस्पात सरिए एवं तार	IS 1786 : 1985
21.	6838289	तालाम फाषन जुवलरी NP IX-980 एफ किषक्के रोड वेड्राम्मूड तिरुवनन्तापुरम केरला	30-06-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
22.	6839291	अफ्रीस फोक्कस माल षोप्प नं. 308, सेक्कन्ड फ्लोर राजाजी रोड कोष्क्कोडं मावूररोड जंगषन केरला-673001	04-07-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
23.	6844385	टी.के. उन्निकृषनन मेनोन आन्ड सनस आराधना जुवलरि आराधना बिल्डिंग्स ईस्ट पोर्ट गेट त्रिप्पूनित्तुरा एरनाकुलम केरला	15-07-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
24.	6844183	वेस्टेण इन्डिया केमिक्कल्स वार्ड नं. 6 बिल्डिंग नं. 334 कोषुवनाल केषुवानकुलाम पी.ओ. पाला कोट्टयम केरला-686523	17-07-2008		IS 261 : 1982
25.	6844284	एन्चकुडियिल गोल्ड पालस आप्पोसिट प्रैवेट बस स्टान्ड कोतामङलाम एरनाकुलम केरला	17-07-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
26.	6849092	निलावारा जुवलेर्स एनपी-IX/999 वेन्डारामूड तिरुवनन्तपुरम केरला	28-07-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
27.	6849193	पैय्यप्पिल्ली जुवलरि मेइन रोड चालाकुडि त्रिश्शूर केरला	30-07-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
28.	6850481	अटलास जुवलरि डोर नम्बर एमपी-X/273/274/275 मगलपाडी कासरगोड केरला	04-08-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
29.	6850986	पन्जमि जुवेलर्स नन्नामुक्कु रोड नियर पोस्ट आफिस चङ्ङरमकुलम नन्नामुक्कु पो.ओ मलाप्पुरम केरला	04-08-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
30.	6851281	पङिङ्ङात फैशन जुवेलर्स पडियोटचल पय्यन्नूर (वया) कन्नूर केरला-670307	04-08-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
31.	6851685	कलात्तोट्टुकारन्स महारानी गोल्ड पार्क महारानी टावर मेयिन रोड निलवूर मलाप्पुरम केरला-679329	05-08-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
32.	6851079	भवानि जुवेलर्स टाउनहाल जगषन हरिप्पाड पी.ओ. आलप्पूषा केरला	05-08-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
33.	6852384	नवरत्तना जुवेलर्स कुन्नाकुलम रोड केच्चेरि पोस्ट आफिस एरनल्लूर त्रिश्शूर केरला-680501	06-08-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
34.	6853588	लक्ष्मी गोल्ड सूप्पर मार्केट डोर नम्बर 26/602/5 धर्मोदयम चारिट्टविल व्लोक बिल्डिंग पालस रोड त्रिश्शूर केरला-680 020	13-08-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
35.	6853689	फैशन जुवेलरी तङ्ङल्स आरक्केड नियर न्यू बस स्टेण्ड पट्टाम्पि पालक्काड केरला-679303	13-08-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
36.	6853891	कमला जुवेलर्स राजधानी बिल्डिंग्स ईस्ट फोर्ट तिरूवनन्तापुरम केरला	13-08-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
37.	6853992	पारवती फैशन जुवेलरी परवूर पी.ओ. कोल्लम केरला-691301	13-08-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
38.	6854691	कैरली स्टील आन्ट अलोईस प्राइवेट लिमिट्टड नम्बर 8/128-ए न्यु नम्पर 134-ए कञ्जिक्कोड पुतुश्शेरी पालक्काड केरला-678621	18-08-2008	सामान्य संरचना इस्पात में पुनर्वेल्लन के लिए कार्बन ढलवाँ इस्पात बिलेट इंगट, बिलेट ब्लूम और स्लैब की विशिष्टि	IS 2830 : 1992
39.	6854792	प्रैमूस ग्लोवस प्राइवेट लिमिट्टड प्लोट नम्बर 14-ए कोच्चिन स्पेष्यल एक्नोमिक सोण काक्कानाड कोच्चिन एरणाकुलम केरला-682037	18-08-2008	एक बार उपयोग वाले रबड़ के शल्य क्रिया दस्कानें	IS 13422 : 1992
40.	6854893	रेयिनबो जुवेलर्स पी.पी.जे. 956 टाउनहाल कोमप्लेक्स किलिमानूर तिरूवनन्तापुरम केरला-695601	18-08-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
41.	6854994	कोलात जुवेलर्स वेनकिडंगू त्रिश्शूर केरला-680510	18-08-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
42.	6855087	वेलप्पास गोल्ड दर्शनम चेमपेर्स कालडि रोड पेरूमपावूर एरणाकुलम केरला-683542	18-08-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
43.	6859095	देवन कूल अक्वा मिनरल मनकयम कूम्बरा पी.ओ. कूडरान्नी (वया) कोषिक्कोड केरला-673604	29-08-2008	पैकेजबन्द पेय जल (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543 : 2004
44.	6859297	दुबाय गोल्ड हैस मेयिन रोड तलिपरम्बा कन्नूर केरला-670141	01-09-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
45.	6859301	अराफा जुवेलरी के.पी. 111/1184 एवं 1185 चारिय प्लासा काट्टाक्काडा केरल	01-09-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
46.	6859402	अरेबियन फैशन जुवेलरी नियर प्राइवेट बस स्टेन्ड पालन रोड आट्टिंगल तिरूवनन्तापूराम केरल-695101	01-09-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
47.	6859503	केरला प्रिन्स जुवेलरी बाबा साहिब बिलडिंग मेइन रोड पत्तनापूरम पी.ओ. कोल्लम केरल-695101	02-09-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
48.	6859604	वट्टक्कुषि प्रिन्स जुवेलरी VII /502, ताना इरिञ्जालकुडा त्रिश्शूर केरल-680121	02-09-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
49.	6859705	नुजूम गोल्ड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड तड्डल पालस बिलडिंग रुम नम्बर 19/79ए ए.वी.के. नायर रोड तलश्शेरी कन्नूर केरल	02-09-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
50.	6861183	एमबिए एन्टरप्रैसस डी नन्पर XIV/450 ओफ केबीसी पैरकालाइ कासरगोड केरला-671531	09-09-2008	पैकेजबन्द पेय जल (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543 : 2004
51.	6861284	एम डी जुवलरी पून्नतूर रोड स्टैल कोप्लक्स नियर एल एफ कोलेज पुत्तनपल्ली पी.ओ. गुरूवायूर त्रिश्शूर केरल-680006	09-09-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
52.	6861486	एम.के.एम. वूड इन्डस्ट्रीज ऐ.डी.पी. अन्डूर परसिनिक्काडाव कन्नूर केरल-670563	10-09-2008	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाईवुड	IS 303 : 1989
53.	6862993	कानाम्पुरम टिम्पर एवं वीनेर्स वट्टक्काट्टुपाडी इरिडोले पी.ओ. पेरूमपावूर एरणाकुलम केरल-683543	16-09-2008	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाईवुड	IS 303 : 1989
54.	6863086	प्रिमियम फेरो अलोइस लिमिटेड 39/3490-ए, फस्ट फ्लोर रविपुरम रोड कोच्चिन एरणाकुलम केरल-682016	16-09-2008	निम्न तन्यता के संरचना इस्पात में पुनर्विलन हेतु कार्बन इस्पात के ढलवाँ बिलेट इन्गट, बिलेट, ब्लूम व स्लेब	IS 2831 : 2001
55.	6863187	मैलाटी उड इन्डस्ट्रीस 1/391, पल्लिक्केरा ग्रामपन्चायत मैलाटी पू.ओ. वाया उदुमा चैक्की कासरागोड, केरल-671319	16-09-2008	ब्लैकबोर्ड	IS 1659 : 2004
56.	6863389	प्रीमियर अलोईस निडा कञ्जिक्कोड पालक्काड केरल-678621	16-09-2008	सामान्य संरचना इस्पात में पुनवेल्लन के लिए कार्बन ढलवाँ इस्पात बिलेट इंगट, बिलेट ब्लूम और स्लैब की विशिष्टि	IS 2830 : 1992
57.	6863490	सैतेरन इसपाट लिमिटेड कारियनकोड कोट्टाइ पालक्काड केरल-678572	16-09-2008	सामान्य संरचना इस्पात में पुनवेल्लन के लिए कार्बन ढलवाँ इस्पात बिलेट इंगट, बिलेट ब्लूम और स्लैब की विशिष्टि	IS 2830 : 1992
58.	6864391	मलामपुषा सिमन्टस एवं केमिक्कतस (पी) लिमिट्टड नन्पर : 870 एवं 871 न्यू इन्डट्रीयल डेवलपमेन्ट एरिया मेनोन पार्क रोड कञ्जिकोड पालक्काड, केरल-678621	17-09-2008	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंट सीमेंट पी.वी.सी. पाइप	IS 8112 : 1989

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
59.	6864593	वजरा प्लासटिक्स XI/140ए ऐडिए एरुमत्तला आलुवा एरणाकुलम केरल-683105	19-09-2008	पेय जल की पूर्ति के लिए असुद्याटिचत पी. वी. सी. पाइप	IS 4985 : 2000
60.	6865090	युनैट्टड इलक्ट्रिक्कल इन्डसट्रीस लिमिटेड पल्लिमुक्कह, पू.बी. नम्पर 87 वडक्केविला कोल्लम केरल-691010	22-09-2008	वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी पानी के मीटर (घरेलू किस्म)	IS 779 : 1994
61.	6865191	निस्सी पोलिमेर्स इन्डसट्रीयल डेपलपमेन्ट एरिया एरुमत्तला पी.ओ. आलुवा एरणाकुलम केरल-683105	22-09-2008	1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोधित केबल	IS 694 : 1990
62.	6866702	जुवल पार्क एवरस्ट जगषन मारक्कट रोड मुवाट्टुपुषा एरणाकुलम केरल-686673	25-09-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
63.	6867704	कावेरी जुवलेर्स जगषन कोडकरा त्रिश्शूर केरल-680684	29-09-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
64.	6868605	नोबिल जुवलरी एम. पी. 13/814 कालिक्कट रोड मानन्तावाढी वयानड केरल	30-09-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
65.	6868908	अल-अजवा गोल्ड सोव्क (पी) लिमिटेड सिट्टी सेन्टर मूसा हाजी मुक्कु पाडने पी. ओ. कासरागोड केरल-671312	03-10-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
66.	6866395	अप्पू सन्स जुवलरी मेइन रोड पय्यन्नूर कन्नूर केरल-670307	03-10-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
67.	6866496	अरविनो गोल्ड बाँग रोड कन्नूर केरल-670001	03-10-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
68.	6866597	एलवुकुडि जुवलरी ए. एम. रोड पेरुम्पावूर एरणाकुलम केरल-683542	03-10-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
69.	6866601	गोल्ड स्टार जुवलरी पी. पी. XV-217 एस जय कोम्पलक्स हाजी रोड पीप्पिनिशेरी वेस्ट पर. ओ. कन्नूर केरल-670565	03-10-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
70.	6871792	तरवाट्टिल जुवलरी ओयूर कोट्टारक्करा वेलिनल्लूर कोल्लम केरल-691510	13-10-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
71.	6872390	सीवैबीएक्स केबिल (पी) लिमिटेड VII/243 कनक्करी पी.ओ. एट्टुमानूर कोट्टयम केरल-686632	20-10-2008	1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोधित केबल	IS 1694 : 1990
72.	6872895	नास प्लै उड्ड इन्डसट्रीस वी. पी.X56/ एच्च तोट्टप्पाडन जंगशन अत्तप्रा पी. ओ. पेरुम्पावूर एरणाकुलम केरल-683883	21-10-2008	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाईवुड	IS 1303 : 1989

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
73.	6874293	जी. गोल्ड जुवलरी जी. गोल्ड पेट्टा जंगषन काञ्जिरमपल्ली पी.ओ. कोट्टयम केरल-686507	24-10-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
74.	6874394	इन्जिकडत्तिल जुवलरी वाषक्कुलम पी. ओ. मुवाट्टुपुषा एरणाकुलम केरल-686670	24-10-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
75.	6874495	अप्पोलो जुवलर्स कन्नूर (पी) लिमिट्टेड ग्रान्ड प्लासा कोर्ट रोड कन्नूर केरल-670001	24-10-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
76.	6877404	सरत्रय वूमण वेलफेयर सेन्टर नियर सेन्ट जूड चर्च, एट्टेक्कर आलुवा एडत्तली पी.ओ. एरणाकुलम केरल-683564	10-11-2008		IS 8978 : 1992
77.	6877707	तलश्शेरी लुलू गोल्ड सूप्पर मारक्कट (पी) लिमिट्टड 44/2252 ए, बी & ए 1 ए.वी.के.नायर रोड, तलश्शेरी कन्नूर, केरल-683105	11-11-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
78.	6878002	माता जुवलरी ऊक्कन हैस वैप्पिन-परवूर रोड नारक्कल, एरणाकुलम केरल-682505	11-11-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
79.	6878507	पारमेल पविषम जुवलरी ओच्चनतुरुत्त पी.ओ. वैप्पिन, एरणाकुलम केरल-682505	12-11-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
80.	6878608	के.पी. चाक्को & सन्स काक्कनात्तु जुवलेर्स ची.बी.जंगष्न, मुवाट्टुपुषा एरणाकुलम, केरल-686661	14-11-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
81.	6878406	कविता जुवलरी मेइन रोड, ओट्टप्पालम पालक्काड, केरल-679101	14-11-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
82.	6878911	गेहना गोल्ड पालस (पी) लिमिट्टड डोर नन्पर एस.बी.पी. VI/1093 मेइन रोड, सुलत्तानबेत्तेरी वयनाड, केरल-673592	17-11-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
83.	6879004	चित्रा जुवलरी डोर नन्पर IV/108ए चङ्ङरमकुलम आलमकोड मात्रामुक्कह पी.ओ. मलप्पूरम केरल-679575	17-11-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
84.	6879105	सीक्कीस जुवलरी निलम्बूर रोड वामडूर पी. ओ. मलप्पूरम, केरल-679575	17-11-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
85.	6879913	षालिमार फाषन जुवलेर्स आट्टुकाल षाप्पिंड कोम्पलक्स ईस्ट फोर्ट, तिरूवनन्तापुरम, केरल	17-11-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
86.	6880086	षाजहान जुवलरी एम.एम. जंगषन कोलनच्चेरी, एरणाकुलम, केरल	17-11-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
87.	6880187	षाजहान जुवलरी कच्चेरित्तषम मुवाट्टुपुषा एरणाकुलम, केरल	17-11-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
88.	6882801	कविता फाषन जुवलरी टि.बी. जंगषन मुवाट्टुपुषा एरणाकुलम, केरल	01-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
89.	6882902	ऐश्वर्या गोल्ड पार्क कणियापुरम बिल्टिडस रामपुरम बसार पी.ओ. कोट्टयम, केरल	01-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
90.	6883092	कल्लाडयिल जुवलरी कल्लडयिल पिरवम कोट्टयम, केरल	01-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
91.	6883193	ऐष्वर्य जुवलरी पोस्ट आफीस जंगषन मुवाट्टुपुषा एरणाकुलम, केरल-686661	01-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
92.	6883294	तालूकाण्डत्तिल जुवलेर्स सिट्टि सेन्टर इरिट्टि कन्नूर, केरल	01-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
93.	6892093	प्रिन्स रोलिंग (पी) लिमिट्टड नियर 110 KV KSEB Sub Station कोषिञ्जपरबु विलयूर पी.ओ. पट्टामबि पालक्काड, केरल-679307	01-12-2008	सामान्य संरचना इस्पात में पुनर्वेल्लन के लिए कार्बन ढलवाँ इस्पात बिलेट इंगट, बिलेट ब्लूम और स्लैब की विशिष्टि	IS 2830 : 1992

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
94.	6885605	कुषलनाट्टु जुवलरी पोस्ट आफीस जंगषन मुवाट्टुपुषा एरनाकुलम केरला-686661	09-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
95.	6885706	सोना फाषन जुवलरी कारमकोड पी.ओ. सीमाट्टि जंगषन चात्तन्नूर कोल्लम, केरल-691579	09-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
96.	6886001	सफा जुवलरी डोर नं. : 4/369 डी मेलाट्टूर पि.ओ. मलप्पुरम केरल-679326	09-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
97.	6886102	कल्लारक्कल जुवलरी कच्चेरित्ताषम मुवाट्टुपुषा एरणाकुलम, केरल-686661	09-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
98.	6886203	अम्मा जुवलरी आप्पो: टैण एल.पी.स्कूल नेडुमङाड पी.ओ. तिरुवनन्तपुरम केरल-695541	09-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
99.	6886304	पानजीकरन जुवलेर्स नोर्त ओफ देवी टेम्पिल चेरत्तला आलप्पुषा, केरल-688524	09-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
100.	6886405	के.पी. वरक्की एण्ड सण्स काक्कनाट्टु जुवलेर्स गांधी स्कोयर के.एम.सी. XXVI कोतमंगलम मुवाट्टुपुषा एरणाकुलम केरल-686691	09-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
101.	6886506	चिन्नन सण्स जुवलेर्स जी.बी.रोड पालक्काड केरल-678001	09-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
102.	6887306	रेइनबो पैकेजबन्द पेय जल 8/31 ऐ.सी. पालक्कामटम इकाकनाड विल्लेज एरणाकुलम केरल-682311	11-12-2008	पैकेजबन्द पेय जल (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543 : 2004
103.	6887407	मसीरा हैजिनिक्स VI/250-बी नियर पालक्काट्टु चेम्पील कीषिल्लम पी.ओ. पेरुमपावूर एरणाकुलम केरल-683541	11-12-2008	पैकेजबन्द पेय जल (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543 : 2004
104.	6888005	नक्षत्रा गोल्ड पेरिङत्तूर पि.ओ. कन्नूर केरल	12-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
105.	6888207	महिला फाषन जुवलरी 12/981 जी.बी.रोड पालक्काड केरल-679307	12-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
106.	6888611	सतेर्न जुवलरी एण्ड डै वर्कस आप्पो: चर्च्च इडप्पल्ली कोच्ची एरणाकुलम केरल	12-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
107.	6888712	सतेर्न जुवलरी एण्ड डै वर्कस बी.ओ.सी.रोड पालक्काड केरल-678014	12-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
108.	6888813	प्रिनस जुवलरी मुल्लक्कल आलप्पूषा केरल	12-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
109.	6888914	पूत्तनारी जुवलरी 9/488 त्रिप्पनाच्ची.पी.ओ. मलपुरम, केरल	12-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
110.	6889007	मालियेक्कल गोल्ड जुवलेण्स VIII/201/I सेन्ट.जेरमाइनस चर्च्च जुबली बिन्डिड्स मेइन रोड लोर्त परवूर, एरणाकुलम, केरल	12-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
111.	6889108	आरक्कल जुवलेप्स डोर नम्पर V/1610-1611-1612 मेइन रोड पट्टाम्बी, पालक्काड, केरल-679303	12-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
112.	6889209	अर्चना जुवलरी, मेइन रोड, कोल्लम, केरल-691001	12-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
113.	6889310	महिमा जुवलरी मिल्लुमगल जंगषन काञिरमट्टम पी.ओ. एरणाकुलम, केरल-682315	12-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
114.	6889411	के.के.जुवलरी पानत्तीरमकावु कोपिक्कोड, केरल-19	12-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
115.	6889512	एलन्चिक्कल फाषन जुवलेप्स टेम्पिल रोड विय्यापुरम पी.ओ. हरिप्पाड, आलप्पूषा, केरल-690514	12-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
116.	6891903	त्रिश्शीर पविषम जुवलरी, ऐषा कोम्पलक्स II/134 ए एरुमपेट्टी त्रिश्शूर, केरल-680 584	18-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
117.	6892194	भावना जुवलरी, पुतियत्तेरु चिरक्काल पी.ओ. कन्नूर, केरल-670 011	19-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
118.	6893095	निरक्कूट्टु फाषन जुवेलर्स, नोर्थ आफ देवी टेम्पिल चेरत्तला आलप्पूषा, केरल-688 524	24-12-2008	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
119.	6895810	ऐश्वर्या फाषन जुवलरी, इडुक्की पोलनी पी.ओ. तोडुपोणी इडुक्की, केरल-685 602	05-01-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
120.	6898412	फिल्ला गोल्ड, के.पी. W/IX-340A फामिल कोमप्लक्स चेरुकुन्नु तारा कन्नूर, केरल-670 301	13-01-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
121.	6898816	संगीता जुवलरी, मेक्कार्टिल बिलडिंग्स अडिमाली इडुक्की, केरल	15-01-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
122.	6898917	एस. के. वै. गोल्ड, मेन रोड इरिट्टी कन्नूर, केरल	15-01-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
123.	6904882	इन्डस्ट्रियल एमजिनियरिंग कोरपोरेशन, प्लोट्ट नम्पर: 506/235 मेजर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट सैन कतमशेरी एरणाकुलम, केरल-683 109	27-01-2009		IS 1783 : Part I
124.	6905278	तोप्पिल गोल्ड सूप्पर मारक्कट, तोप्पिल टैव्वेप्स मेइन रोड चालक्कुडी त्रिश्शूर, केरल-680 307	30-01-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
125.	6902373	राजकुमारी शेप्पिंग लिमिटेड, ए.एम.सी. 11/1556 सिट्टी प्लाझा नियर प्रैलट बस स्टान्ड आट्टिंडल पी.ओ. तिरुवनन्तापुरम, केरल-695 101	30-01-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
126.	6902474	मलयालम फाषन जुवलरी, ऐश्वर्या टैव्वेषर्स रेलवे रोड अन्चल कोल्लम, केरल	30-01-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
127.	6902575	विजकृष्णा जुवलेर्स, चडयमंगलम जंगषन कोट्टारक्करा कोल्लम, केरल-691 534	30-01-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
128.	6902676	पलनी जुवलरी, परिप्पल्ली पी.ओ. कोल्लम, केरल-691 574	30-01-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
129.	6902777	पलनी फाषन जुवलरी, परिप्पल्ली पी.ओ. कोल्लम, केरल-691 574	30-01-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
130.	6902878	दुबाई गोल्ड सोक्, के.पी. XIII/309, 310 पारिप्पल्ली कोल्लम केरल-691 574	31-01-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
131.	6902979	शास्ता स्तील (पी) लिमिट्टड, सर्वे नन्पर 370 पार्ट आन्ट 374 पार्ट बिल्डिंग नन्पर: VIII/936 निडा कञ्जिक्कोड पालक्काड, केरल-678 621	02-02-2009	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए उच्च शक्ति विरूपित इस्पात सरिए एवं तार-विशिष्टि	IS 1786 : 1985
132.	6906078	मारिया फ्लोवल इंडस्ट्रीस, 603 सी. पोस्ट आफीस बिल्डिंग ताइक्काड गुरुवायूर त्रिश्शूर, केरल-680 104	11-02-2009	कृषि और जलपूर्ति के लिए साफ और ठंडे पानी के बिजली के मोनोसेट पम्प	IS 9079 : 2002
133.	6906381	महाराणी जुवलेषर्स, ए. जे. टैव्वर मैदानम वरक्कला पी.ओ. तिरुवन्नतापुरम, केरल-695 141	13-02-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
134.	6906583	टेमपिल फाषन जुवलरी जे.के. त्रिवेणी बिल्डिंग्स उडलान्डस एरणाकुलम, केरल-682011	13-02-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
135.	6906684	टोपको जुवलेर्स एन.एच्च. बैपास नेट्टूर एरणाकुलम केरल-682040	13-02-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
136.	6906785	कल्लरक्कालस गोल्ड सुप्पर मार्केट नं. 23/365 वैप्पारा भवन कोमपलक्स चालक्कुडी पि.ओ. त्रिश्शूर केरल-680307	13-02-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
137.	6906886	के.जी.पी. जुवलेर्स पेरूरकराषमा चारुम्मूड पी.ओ. आलप्पूषा केरल-690505	13-02-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
138.	6906987	स्त्रवलस्म जुवलेर्स मारक्कट जंगषन कुलनडा पत्तनामत्तिट्टा केरल-689503	13-02-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
139.	6907080	कन्डिरिक्कल जुवलेर्स मेइन रोड तोडुपुषा इडुक्की केरल-685584	13-02-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
140.	6907181	सत्यन गोल्ड अबिषेक हैस पुन्नत्तानम जंगषन आस्त्रामम कोल्लम केरल-69100	13-02-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
141.	6907282	नपरत्तना जुवलेर्स क्लासिक कोमपलक्स नियर ए.वी.एच.एस. पोन्नानी मलप्पुरम केरल-679577	13-02-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
142.	6907383	रेनुका जुवलरी नियर ओल्ड पोलीस स्टेशन तलश्शेरी कन्नूर केरल-670101	13-02-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
143.	6907484	पवित्रम जुवलेर्स आप्पो: टैलिफोन एक्सचेंज मारक्कट रोड पुनलूर कोल्लम केरल-691305	13-02-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
144.	6907585	स्त्रीवलसम जुवलेर्स पन्दलम पत्तनमत्तिट्टा केरल-689501	16-02-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
145.	6910776	के.आर. अलोइस 9/823, मञ्ञलूर नियर तितिल्लनक्काड जंगशन आप्पो: के.एस.इ.बी. कण्णनप्पूल्ली पालक्काड केरल-691574	02-03-2009	सामान्य संरचना इस्पात में पुनर्वेल्लन के लिए कार्बन ढलवाँ इस्पात बिलेट इंगट, बिलेट ब्लूम और स्लैब की विशिष्टि	IS 2830: 1992
146.	6912477	सालिसन्स आर.एस. नं. 22, वार्ड नं. 6 नय्याट्टुपारा विल्लेज कन्नूर केरल-670595	05-03-2009	पैकेजबन्द पेय जल (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543 : 2004
147.	6913984	एज इन्डस्ट्रीस (पी) लिमिटेड रब्बर डिविषन 1/1088 कोसप्पारा पी.ओ. मेनोनपारा कअिअक्कोड पालकक्काड केरल-678556	11-03-2009	चीरा-फाड़ी के लिए रबड़ के दस्ताने	IS 4148 : 1989
148.	6914380	लक्षमी जुवलरी पषवङङडी पी.ओ. इट्टियापारा रान्नी पत्तनमत्तिट्टा केरल-689673	11-03-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
149.	6914481	अनस्वरा जुवलरी मेइन रोड पैय्यन्नूर कन्नूर केरल-670307	11-03-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
150.	6914582	जोई आलुक्कास जुवलरी रैन्ड ईस्ट त्रिश्शूर केरल-680001	11-03-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
151.	6917184	प्रिनस अलोईस (पी) लिमिटेड 5/230, नियर कोप्पम के.एस.ई.बी. सब स्टेशन मन्नरगोड पी.ओ. पट्टामबि (वया) कोप्पम पालक्काड केरल-679307	16-03-2009	सामान्य संरचना इस्पात में पुनर्वेल्लन के लिए कार्बन ढलवाँ इस्पात बिलेट इंगट, बिलेट ब्लूम और स्लैब की विशिष्टि	IS 2830 : 1992

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
152.	6917487	राजधानी जुवलेर्स एम.पी. X 346 मनगालपाडी पन्चायत्त उप्पाला पी.ओ. कासरागोड केरल-67132	16-03-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
153.	6917285	स्टीलमाक्स पोलिंड मिलस (पी) लिमिट्टड पेट्रोनेट रोड वैस पार्क काञ्चिक्कोड ईस्ट पी.ओ. पालक्काड केरल-678621	17-03-2009	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए उच्च शक्ति विरूपित इस्पात सरिए एव तार-विशिष्टि	IS 1417 : 1985
154.	6917689	अप्पोलो गोल्ड (पी) लिमिट्टड डोर नं: 26/45,46,47 के.एम.कोमप्लक्स तोपेप्पालाम मलाप्पूरम तिरूर केरल-676101	20-03-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
155.	6917790	सिट्टी गोल्ड फाषन जुवलरी हैमस टैवर नियर प्रैवट बस स्टान्ड पाला रोड तोडुपुषा इडुक्की केरल	20-03-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
156.	6919087	रेमसीन त्रिश्शूर फाषन जुवलेषर्स जासिम टैवर मेइन रोड कडक्काल कोल्लम केरल-691536	26-03-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
157.	6919188	सुवर्णा गोल्ड जुवलेर्स (पी) लिमिट्टड नियर ग्राम पञ्चायत आफीस स्त्रीकण्ठपूरम कन्नूर केरल-670631	26-03-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
158.	6919289	लस्टर गोल्ड पालस (इन्डिया) (पी) लिमिट्टड डोर न: XX/734-एच ओयसिस माल एन.एच.पेरुम्पा पय्यन्नूर कन्नूर केरल-670307	26-03-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
159.	6919390	सोना फाषन जुवलरी विषिआम रोड बालरामपुरम पी.ओ. तिरुवनन्तापुरम केरल-695501	26-03-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
160.	6919491	के.पी.चाक्को गोलड सेन्टर & किड्स जुवल बिल्डिग नं. XIV/257 कारमल निवास बिल्डिग हैरेंज जंगषन कोतामंगलम एरणाकुलम केरल-686691	26-03-2009	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	IS 1417 : 1999
161.	6920274	प्रैमूस ग्लैस (पी) लिमिट्टड प्लोट नं. 14-ए कोच्चिन स्पेष्यल एक्कणोमिक सोन काक्कनाड कोच्चिन एरणाकुलम केरल-682037	30-03-2009	चीरा-फाड़ी के लिए रबड़ के दस्ताने	IS 4148 : 1989

[सं. सीएमडी/13:13]

पी.के.गम्भीर, उपमहानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2010

S.O. 250.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of the regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the licences particulars of which are given below have been cancelled with effect from the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	CML No.	Licensee Name and Address	Gol date	IS No. Part. Sec. Year	Title of the Standard
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	6808987	Shastha Steels (P) Ltd. Sy No. 370 Part and 374 Part, Bldg. No. VIII/936 Nida, Kanjikode, Palakkad, Kerala-678 621	03-04-2008	IS 1786 : 1985	High strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement
2.	6809484	Josco Jewellers Pvt. Ltd. Sree Dhanya Complex Opp. Bishop Jerome Nagar Chinnakada, Kollam Kerala-691 001	04-04-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, Jewllery/arte-facts-fineness and marking-
3.	6810166	MRF Ltd. P. B. No. 2, Vadavathoor P.O. Kotayam, Kerala-686 010	10-04-2008	IS 15636 : 2005	Automotive vehicles-pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles-diagonal and radial ply
4.	6816178	Royals Jewellers, Royal Junction, Anchal P.O. Anchal, Kollam, Kerala-691 306	28-04-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloy, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
5.	6816481	Rajadhani Jewellers, CP VIII 370E, Rajadhani Building Chakkarakkal P.O. Mamba, Kannur Kerala-670 611	28-04-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
6.	6816582	Pereppadant's Gold Park, Kairali Towers, Soorya Road Nedumangad Thiruvananthpuram, Kerala	28-04-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ Artefacts-fineness and marking-
7.	6816683	Kizmissery Jewellers PM IV/669/1 Hospital Road Perintalmanna, Malappuram Kerala-679 322	28-04-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ Artefacts- fineness and marking-
8.	6819083	Almas Jewellers, Main Road, Puthiyatheru Kannur Kerala-670 011	01-05-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
9.	6820876	Muscut Jewellers, T. C. 28/745, Punnapuram, Thiruvananthpuram, Kerala-695 024	09-05-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ Artefacts- fineness and marking-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
10.	6820977	P.V.M. Gold, P.v.m. Arcade, Market (P.O.), Everest Junction Muvattupuzha, Eranakulam, Kerala-686673	09-05-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts- fineness and marking-
11.	6824076	Thrissur Fashion Jewellery, Kulavikonam, Nedumangad Thiruvananthpuram, Kerala-695541	19-05-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts- fineness and marking-
12.	6831780	Industrial Engineering Corporation, Plot No. 50, 6/235, Major Industrial Estate South Kalamassery Eranakulam Kerala-683109	28-05-2008	IS 1783 : Part 2 :	Drums, large, fixed ends, part 2 grade b
13.	6832782	Thalam Fashion Jewellery, PP IX-128(ii),Mangalapuram Road, Pothencode Thiruvananthpuram Kerala-695584	04-06-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
14.	6829490	AL Fardan Jewellers, Main Road, Thaneer Panthal Katamery, Vadagara Kozhikode Kerala-673542	04-06-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
15.	6832681	Vishweshwara Gold Sunder Ratna, Complex, Main Road, Kottacherry Kanhangad P.O., Kasaragod Kerala-671315	06-06-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
16.	6833885	Pavan Gold House Opp. Gold House Payyanu Kannur, Kerala-670307	19-06-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold allows, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
17.	6835182	Best Wood Industries IV/416 Nalammile Erumathala Post, Aluva Eranakulam Kerala-683105	23-06-2008	IS 303 :1989	Plywood for general purposes
18.	6839392	Gold City 30/979 S Convent Road, Vatakara Kozhikode Kerala-673101	23-06-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
19.	6835586	V. N. M. Jewel Crafts Ltd. XL-9147A, M. G. Road, Rajaji Road, Junction, Kochi, Eranakulam, Kerala-682035	24-06-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
20.	6836487	Steelmax Rolling Mills Private Ltd. Petronet Road, Wise Park Kanjikode East P.O. Palakkad Kerala-678621	26-06-2008	IS 1786 :1985	High strength deformed steel bars and wire for concrete reinforcement

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
21.	6838289	Thalam Fashion jewellery NP IX/980 F, Kizhakke Road Venjaramoodu P. O. Thiruvananthpuram, Kerala	30-06-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
22.	6839291	Afreenz Focus Mall, Shop No. 308, 2nd Floor Rajaji Road, Kozhikode, Mavoor Road Junction Kerala-673001	04-07-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
23.	6844385	T. K. Unnikrishna Menon and sons, Aradhana Jewellery Aradhana Building East Fort Gate, Tripunitura, Eranakulam, Kerala	15-07-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
24.	6844183	Western India Chemicals, Ward No. 6, Bldg. No. 334 Kozhuvanal, Kezhuvankulam P. O., Pala, Kottayam, Kerala-686523	17-07-2008	IS 261:1982	Copper sulphate
25.	6844284	Enchakudiyil Gold Place, Opposite Private Bus Stand Kothamangalam Eranakulam, Kerala	17-07-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
26.	6849092	Nilavara Jewellers NP-IX/999, Venjaramoodu Thiruvananthpuram Kerala	28-07-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold allowys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
27.	6849193	Payyappilly Jewellery, Main Road, Chalakudy Thrissur, Kerala	30-07-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
28.	6850481	Atlas Jewellery, Door No. MPX//273/274/ 275 Mangalpady Uppala Kasaragod Kerala	04-08-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
29.	6850986	Panjami Jewellers, Nannammukku Road (Near) Post Office, Changaramkulam P. O. Nannammukku Malappuram, Kerala-679575	04-08-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
30.	6851281	Padinjath Fashion Jewellers Padiyotchal Payyannur-Via Kannur Dt., Kannur, Kerala-670307	04-08-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
31.	6851685	Kalathottukaran's Maharani Goldpark Maharani Tower Main Road, Nilambur Malappuram, Kerala-679329	05-08-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
32.	6851079	Bhavani Jewellers, Town Hall Junction Haripad P. O. Alappuzha, Kerala	05-08-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery artefacts-fineness and marking-
33.	6852384	Navarathna Jewellers, Kunnamkulam Road, Kechery (P.O.) Eranallur, Thrissur, Kerala-680501	06-08-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery artefacts-fineness and marking-
34.	6853588	Lakshmi Gold Super Market Door No. 26/602/5 Dharmodhayam Charitable Block Bldg. Palace Road, Thrissur Kerala-680020	13-08-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery artefacts-fineness and marking-
35.	6853689	Fashion Jewellery Thangals Arcade Near New Bus Stand Pattambi, Palakkad Kerala-679303	13-08-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery artefacts-fineness and marking-
36.	6853891	Kamala Jewellers Rajdhani Buildings East Fort, Thiruvananthpuram Kerala	13-08-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery artefacts-fineness and marking-
37.	6853992	Parvathy Fashion Jewellery Paravour P. O. Kollam Kerala 691301	13-08-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery artefacts-fineness and marking-
38.	6854691	Kairali Steels and Alloys Private Limited No. 8/128-A, New No. 134-A, Kanjikode Pudussery, Palakkad Kerala 678621	18-08-2008	IS 2830:1992	Carbon steel cast billet ingots, billets, blooms and slabs for re-rolling into steel for general structural purposes.
39.	6854792	Primus Gloves Private Limited Plot No. 14-A, Cochin Special Economic Zone Kakkanad, Cochin Eranakulam Kerala 682037	18-08-2008	IS 13422:1992	Disposable surgical rubber gloves-
40.	6854893	Rainbow Jewellers PP J 956 Townhall Complex Kilimanoor Thiruvananthpuram Kerala 695601	18-08-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold allowys, jewellery artefacts-fineness and marking-
41.	6854994	Kolath Jewellers Venkidangu Thrissur, Kerala 680510	18-08-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold allowys, jewellery artefacts-fineness and marking-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
42.	6855087	Velappas Gold Darsanam Chambers Kalady Road Pwerumbavoor Eranakulam Kerala 683542	18-08-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery artefacts-fineness and marking-
43.	6859095	Heaven Cool Aqua Mineral Mankayam Koombara P.O. Koodaranhi (Via) Kozhikode Kerala 673604	29-08-2008	IS 14543 :2004	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)-
44.	6859297	Dubai Gold House Main Road Thaliparamba Kannur Kerala 670141	01-09-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-
45.	6859301	Arafa Jewellery K. P. 111/1184 & 1185 Charis Plaza Kattakkada, Kerala	01-09-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery artefacts-fineness and marking-
46.	6859402	Arabian Fashion Jewellery Near Pvt. Bus Stand Palace Road, Attingal Thiruvananthpuram Kerala-695101	01-09-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery artefacts-fineness and marking-
47.	6859503	Kerala Prince Jewellery Baba Sahib Building Main Road, Pathanapuram P. O. Kollam Kerala-695101	02-09-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery artefacts-fineness and marking-
48.	6859604	Vattakuzhy Prince Jewellers VII/502, Tana Irinjalakuda Thrissur Kerala-680121	02-09-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery artefacts-fineness and marking-
49.	6859705	Nujoom Gold Pvt. Ltd. Thangal Palace Building Room No. 19/79A A.V.K. Nair Road, Thalassery, Kannur Kerala	02-09-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery artefacts-fineness and marking-
50.	6861183	MBA enterpeises D. No. XIV/450 of KBC Parkalai, Kasaragod Kerala 671531	09-09-2008	IS 14543 :2004	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)-
51.	6861284	M Dee Jewellery Punnathur Road, Style Complex Near L F College P. O. Puthenpally Guruvayur, Thrissur Kerala-680006	09-09-2008	IS 1417:1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery artefacts-fineness and marking-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
52.	6861486	M K M Wood Industries I D Andoor Parassinikkadavu Kannur Kerala 670563	10-09-2008	IS 303 :1989	Plywood for general purposes
53.	6862993	Kanampuram Timber & Veneers Vattakkattupady Iringole P.O. Perumavoor Eranakulam Kerala 683543	16-09-2008	IS 303 :1989	Plywood for general purposes
54.	6863086	Premium Ferro Alloys Limited 39/3490-A Ist Floor Ravipuram Road Cochin Eranakulam Kerala 682016	16-09-2008	IS 2831: 2001	Carbon steel cast billet ignots, billets, blooms and slabs for re-rolling low tensile structural steel-
55.	6863187	Mailatty Wood Industries 1/391, Pallikkera Grama Panchayath P.O. Mailatty, VI A- Udma, Chowki Kasaragod Kerala 671319	16-09-2008	IS 1659 :2004	Block boards
56.	6863389	Premier Alloys Nida Kanjikode Palakkad Kerala 678621	16-09-2008	IS 2830 :1992	Carbon steel cast billet ignots, billets, blooms and slabs for re-rolling into steel for general structural purpose
57.	6863490	Southern Ispat Limited Kariankode Kottayi Palakkad Kerala-678572	16-09-2008	IS 2830 :1992	Carbon steel cast billet ignots, billets, blooms and slabs for re-rolling into steel for general structural purpose
58	6864391	Malampuzha Cements &Chemicals(p) Limited No. 870/871 New Industrial Development Area Menon Park Road Kanjikode Palakkad Kerala-678621	17-09-2008	IS8112:19989	43 grade ordinary portland cement
59.	6864593	Vajra Plastics XI/140 A IDA Erumathala Aluva Eranakulam Kerala 683105	19-09-2008	IS 4985 :2000	Unplasticized pvc pipes for potable water supplies-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
60.	6865090	United Electrical Industries Limited Pallimikku, P.B. No.87 Vadakevilla Kollam Kerala 691010	22-09-2008	IS 779 :1994	Water meters (domestic type)
61.	6865191	Nissi Polymers Industrial Development Area Erumthala P.O. Aluva Eranakulam Kerala-683105	22-09-2008	IS 694 :1990	Pvc insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 v
62.	6866702	Jewel Park Everest Junction Market Road Muvattupuzha Eranakulam Kerala 686673	25-09-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking
63.	6867704	Kavery Jewellers Junction Kodakara Thrissur Kerala 680684	29-09-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking-
64.	6868605	Noble Jewellery MP 13/814 Mananthavady Wayanad Kerala	30-09-2008	IS 1417: 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking-
65.	6868908	Al- Ajwa Gold Souk Pvt. Ltd. City Centre Moose Haji Mukku Padne (P. O.) Kasaragod Kerala 671312	03-10-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking-
66.	6866395	Appu Sons Jewellery Main Road Payyanur Kannur Kerala 670307	03-10-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking-
67.	6866496	Aravino Gold Bank Road Kannur Kerala-670001	03-10-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking-
68.	6866597	Elavumkudy Jewellery A. M. Road Perumbavoor Eranakulam Kerala-683542	03-10-2008	IS 1417 :1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking-
69.	6866601	Gold Star Jewellery PP-XV-217 Yes Jay Complex Haji Road P.O. Pappinisseri West Kannur, Kerala 670565	03-10-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
70.	687172	Tharavattil Jewellery Oyoor Kottarakkara Velinalloor Kollam Karala 691510	13-10-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking.
71.	[illegible]	Cybx Cable Private Limited VII/243, Kanakkary P.O. Ettumanoor Kottayam Kerala 686632	20-10-2008	IS 694 : 1990	PVc insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100v
72.	687259	Naas Plywood Industries VP, X56/H, Thottapadan. Junction Allapra P. O. Perumbavoor, Eranakulam Kerala 683883	21-10-2008	IS 303 : 1989	Plywood for general purposes
73.	[illegible]	G. Gold Jewellery G. Gold Petta Junction Kanjirappally P. O. Kottayam Kerala 686507	24-10-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Enchikandathil Jewellery Vazhakulam P. O Muvattupuzha Eranakulam Kerala 686670	24-10-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking.
75.	[illegible]	Apollo Jewels Kannur Pvt. Ltd. Grand Plaza, Fort Road, Kannur Kerala 670001	24-10-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Saranya Women Welfare Centre Near St. Jude Church Ettukkar Aluva Edathala P. O. Eranakulam Kerala 683564	10-11-2008	IS 8979 : 1992	Electric instantaneous water heaters
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thalassery Lulu Gold Super Market Private Limited 44/2252 A, B & A1, A. V. K. Nair Road, Thalassery, Kannur Kerala	11-11-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Matha Jewellery Ookan House Vypin-Paravoor Road, Narakkal Eranakulam Kerala 682505	11-11-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking.
[illegible]	578807	Paramel Pavizham Jewellery Ochanthuruth P. O. Vypin, Eranakulam Kerala 682505	12-11-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
80.	6878608	K P Chacko & Sons, Kakkanattu Jewellers T B Junction Muvattupuzha, Eranakulam Kerala 686661	14-11-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
81.	6878406	Kavitha Jewellery Main Road, Ottappalam Palakkad, Kerala 679101	14-11-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
82.	6878911	Gehana Gold Palace Pvt. Ltd. Door No. SBP VI/1093 Main Road, Sulthan Bathery, Wayanad Kerala 673592	17-11-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
83.	6879004	Chitra Jewellery Door No. IV/108-A Changaramkulam Alamkode Mannammukku P. O. Malappuram Kerala 679575	17-11-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
84.	6879105	Ceekey's Jewellery Nilambur Road, Wandoor P. O. Malappuram Kerala 679328	17-11-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
85.	6879913	Shalimar Fasion Jewellers Attukal Shopping Complex, East Fort Thiruvananthpuram Kerala	17-11-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
86.	6880086	Shajahan Jewellery M M Junction Kolenchery Eranakulam Kerala	17-11-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
87.	6880187	Shajahan Jewellery Kacherithazham Moovattupuzha Eranakulam Kerala	17-11-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
88.	6882801	Kavitha Fasion Jewellery T B Junction Muvattupuzha Eranakulam Kerala	01-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
89.	6882902	Aiswarya Gold Park Kaniyarakam Buildings Ramapuram Bazar P. O. Kottayam, Kerala	01-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
90.	6883092	Kalladayil Jewellery Kalladayil Piravom Kottayam, Kerala	01-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
91.	6883193	Aiswarya Jewellery Post Office Junction Muvattupuzha Eranakulam Kerala 686661	01-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
92.	6883294	Thalukandathil Jewellers City Center, IRITTY Kannur, Kerala	01-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
93.	6892093	Prince Rolling (P) Limited Near 110KV KSEB Sub Station, Kozhinjiparambu, Vilayur P. O. Pattambi Palakkad Kerala 679307	01-12-2008	IS 2830 : 1992	Carbon steel cast billet ingots, billets, blooms and slabs for re-rolling into steel for general structural purposes.
94.	6885605	Kuzhalanattu Jewellery Post Office Junction Moovattupuzha Eranakulam Kerala 686661	09-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
95.	6885706	Sona Fashion Jewellery Karamcode P. O. Seematty Junction Chathanoor, Kollam Kerala 691579	09-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
96.	6886001	Safa Jewellery Door No. 4/369D Melattur P. O. Malappuram Kerala 679326	09-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
97.	6886102	Kallarackal Jewellery Kacherithazham Muvattupuzha Eranakulam Kerala 686661	09-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
98.	6886203	Amma Jewellery Opp. Town L. P. School Nedmangad P. O. Thiruvananthpuram Kerala 695541	09-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
99.	6886304	Panjikaran Jewellers North of Devi Temple Cherthala, Alappuzha Kerala 688524	09-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
100.	6886405	K P Varkey & Sons Kakkanattu Jewellers Gandhi Square KMCXXVI, Kothamangalam Muvattupuzha Eranakulam Kerala 686691	09-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
101.	6886506	Chinnan Sons Jewellers G. B. Road, Palakkad Kerala 678001	09-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
102.	6887306	Rainbow Packaged Drinking Water 8/31 IC, Palakamatam Ikaknad Village Palakamatam, Eranakulam Kerala 682311	11-12-2008	IS 14543 : 2004	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
103.	6887407	Maseera Hygienics VI/250-B, Near Palakkattu Temble Keezhillam P. O. Perumbavoor, Eranakulam Kerala 683541	11-12-2008	IS 14543 : 2004	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
104.	6888005	Nakshathra Gold Peringathur P. O. Peringathur Kannur Kerala	12-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
105.	6888207	Mahila Fashion Jewellery 12/981, G. B. Road Palakkad, Kerala	12-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
106.	6888611	Southern Jewellery and Dye Works Opp. Church Edappally Kochi, Eranakulam Kerala	12-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
107.	6888712	Souther Jewellery and Dye Works B O C Road, Palakkad Kerala-678014	12-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
108.	6888813	Prince Jewellery Mullakkal Alappuzha Kerala	12-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
109.	6888914	Poothanari Jewellery 9/488 Thrippanachi P. O. Malappuram Kerala	12-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
110.	6889007	Malickal Gold Jewellers VIII/201/1 St. Germaines Church Jubilee Bldg. Main Road North Paravur, Eranakulam Kerala	12-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
111.	6889108	Arakkal Jewellers Door No. V/1610-1611-1612 Main Road, Pattambi Palakkad Kerala 679303	12-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
112.	6889209	Archana Jewellery Main Road, Kollam Kerala 691001	12-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
113.	6889310	Mahima Jewellery Millumgal Junction Kanjiramattom P. O. Eranakulam Kerala-682315	12-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold allowys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
114.	6889411	K K Jewellery Pantheerankave Kozhikode-19 Kerala	12-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold allowys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking.
115.	6889512	Elenjickal Fashion Jewellers Temple Road, Veeyapuram P. O. Haripad, Alappuzha Kerala-690514	12-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold allowys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking.
116.	6891903	Thrissur Pavizham Jewellery Aysha Complex II/134 A, Erumapetty Thrissur Kerala-680584	18-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking.
117.	6892194	Bhavana Jewellery Puthiyatheru P. O. Chirakkal Kannur Kerala-670011	19-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
118.	6893095	Nirakkoottu Fashion Jewellers North of Devi Temple Cherthala, Alappuzha Kerala-688524	24-12-2008	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
119.	6895810	Aiswharya Fashion Idukki Colony P. O. Cheruthony Idukki Kerala-685602	05-01-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
120.	6898412	Fila Gold K. P. W/IX-340A Fameel Complex Cherukunnu, Thara Kannur Kerala-670301	13-01-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
121.	6898816	Sangeetha Jewellery Mekkattil Buildings Adimali, Idukki, Kerala	15-01-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking.
122.	6898917	Sky Gold Main Road, Iritty Kannur, Kerala	15-01-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys. jewellery/ artefacts fineness and marking.
123.	6904882	Industrial.Engineering Corporation Plot No. 50,6/235 Major Industrial Estate Eranakulam South Kalamassery Kerala-683109	27-01-2009	IS 1783 : Part 1	Drums, large, fixed ends-- part 1 : grade a drums.
124.	6905278	Thoppil Gold Super Market Thoppil Towers Main Road, Chalakudy Thrissur, Kerala 680307	30-01-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys. jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
125.	6902373	Rajakumari Shopping Ltd. AMC 11/1556 City Plaza Near Pvt. Bus Stand Attingal P. O. Thiruvananthpuram Kerala 695101	30-01-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
126.	6902474	Malayalam Fashion Jewellery Aswathy Towers College Road, Anchal Kollam, Kerala	30-01-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
127.	6902575	Vijayakrishna Jewellers Chadayamangalam Junction, Kottarakkara Kollam, Kerala 691534	30-01-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
128.	6902676	Palani Jewellery Parippally P. O Kollam Kerala 691574	30-01-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
129.	6902777	Palani Fashion Jewellery Parippally P. O. Kollam Kerala 691574	30-01-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys,jewelleryartefacts-fineness and marking.
130.	6902878	Dubai Gold Souk KP-XII/309, 310 Paripally Kollam Kerala 691574	31-01-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
131.	6902979	Shastha Steels (P) Ltd. Sy. No. 370 Part and 374 Part, Bldg. No. VIII/936 NIDA, Kanjikode Palakkad Kerala 678621	02-02-2009	IS 1786 : 1985	High strength steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement.
132.	6906078	Maria Flowel Industries 603 C, Post Office Building Thaikkad Guruvayur, Thrissur Kerala 680104	11-02-2009	IS 9079 : 2002	Electric monoset pumps for clear, cold water for agricultural and water supply purposes.
133.	6906381	Maharani Jewellers A J Tower Maidanam Varkala P. O. Thiruvananthpuram Kerala 695141	13-02-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
134.	6906583	Temple Fashion Jewellery J K Triveni Buildings Woodlands, Eranakulam Kerala 682011	13-02-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
135.	6906684	Topco Jewellers N H Bypass Nettoor, Eranakulam Kerala 682040.	13-02-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
136.	6906785	Kallarackal's Gold Supermarket No. 23/365. Vyapara Bhavan Complex Chalakudy P. O. Thrissur Kerala 680307.	13-02-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
137.	6906886	K G P Jewels Peroorkarazhama Charummood P. O. Alappuzha Kerala 690505.	13-02-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
138.	6906987	Sreevalsam Jewellers Market Junction Kulanada Pathanamthitta Kerala 689503.	13-02-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
139.	6907080	Kandirickal Jewellery Main Road, Thodupuzha Idukki Kerala 685584.	13-02-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
140.	6907181	Sathyan Gold Abhishek House Punnathanam Jn. Asramam, Kollam Kerala-69100.	13-02-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
141.	6907282	Navarathna Jewellers Classic Complex Near A. V. H. S. Ponnani, Malappuram Kerala 679577.	13-02-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
142.	6907383	Renuka Jewellery Near Old Police Station Thalassery Kannur Kerala 670101.	13-02-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
143.	6907484	Pavithram Jewellers Opp. Telephone Exchange Market Road, Punalur Kollam, Kerala 691305.	13-02-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
144.	6907585	Sreevalsam Jewellers Pandalam P. O. Pathanamthitta Kerala 689501.	16-02-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
145.	6910776	K. R. Alloys 9/823, Manjaloor Near Thillankad Junction Opp. KSEB, Kannampully Palakkad, Kerala-678502.	02-03-2009	IS 2830 : 1992	Carbon steel cast billet ingots, billets, blooms and slabs for re-rolling into steel for general structural purposes.
146.	6912477	Salisons R. S. No. 22, Ward No. -6 Nayyattupara Village, Kannur Kerala-670595.	05-03-2009	IS 14543 : 2004	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water).
147.	6913984	Age Industries Private Limited Rubber Division, 1/1088, Kousapara (P.O.) Menonpara Kanjikode Palakkad, Kerala-678556.	1-03-2009	IS 4148 : 1989	Surgical rubber gloves.
148.	6914380	Lakshmi Jewellery Pazhavangadi P. O. Ettiyapara, Ranny, Pathanamthitta Kerala-689673.	11-03-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
149.	6914481	Anaswara Jewellery Main Road, Payyanur, Kannur Kerala-670307.	11-03-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
150.	6914582	Joy Alukkas Jewellery Round East, Thrissur Kerala-680001.	11-03-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
151.	6917184	Prince Alloys (P) Limited 5/230, Near Koppam K.S.E.B Sub Station, Mannengode P. O., Pattambi-VIA Koppam, Palakkad, Kerala-679307.	16-03-2009	IS 2830 : 1992	Carbon steel cast billet ingots, billets, blooms and slabs for re-rolling into steel for general structural purposes
152.	6917487	Rajdhani Jewellers M P X 346 Mangalapady Panchayath, Uppala P. O. Kassargod, Kerala -67132.	16-03-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
153.	6917285	Steel Max Rolling Mills Private Limited Petronet Road, Wise Park, Kanjikode East P. O. Palakkad, Kerala - 678621.	17-03-2009	IS 1786 : 1985	High strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
154.	6917689	Apollo Gold Pvt. Ltd., Door No. 26/45, 46, 47 K. M. Complex, Thazhepalam, Malappuram, Tirur Kerala-676101	20-03-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
155.	6917790	City Gold Fashion Jewellery Highness Tower Near Pvt. Bus Stand Pala Road, Thodupuzha, Idukki, Kerala	20-03-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
156.	6919087	Remzeen Thrissur Fashion Jewellers Jasim Tower, Main Road, Kadakkal, Kollam Kerala-691536	26-03-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
157.	6919188	Suvarna Gold Jewellers Pvt. Ltd., Near Gramapanchayath Office, Sreekantapuram, Kannur Kerala-670631	26-03-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
158.	6919289	Luster Gold Palace (India) Pvt. Ltd., Door No. XX/734-H Oasis Mall, N H Perumba, Payyannur, Kannur Kerala-670307	26-03-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
159.	6919390	Sona Fashion Jewellery Vizhinjam Road, Balaramapuram P. O. Thiruvananthpuram Kerala-695501	26-03-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
160.	6919491	K P Chacko Gold Centre and Kids Jewel Building No. XIV/527, Karmel Nivas Building, High Range Junction Kothamangalam, Eranakulam Kerala-686691	26-03-2009	IS 1417 : 1999	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-fineness and marking.
161.	6920274	Primus Gloves Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 14-A, Cochin Special Economic Zone, Kakkanad Cochin Eranakulam, Kerala-682037	30-03-2009	IS 4148 : 1989	Surgical rubber gloves.

[No. C.M.D./13:13]

P. K. GAMBHIR, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 251.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के नियम 4 के उप नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा भाग	अनु	वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)
1.	7967208	17-08-2009	मेसर्स कोहिनूर प्रूफिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, स.नं. 28/1बी, टिनी इंडस्ट्रीज इस्टेट, कोंढवा (बीके) जिला पुणे-411048 महाराष्ट्र ।	वाटर प्रूफ लाइनिंग के लिए लेमीनेटेड उच्च घनत्व के पॉलीथिलीन (एचडीपीई) वोवेन फैब्रिक (जियो मेम्ब्रेन)	15351		2008
2.	7948507	28-08-2009	मेसर्स शिवा इंडस्ट्रीज प्लाट नं. बी 66, एमआयडीसी जिला हिंगोली-431513 महाराष्ट्र ।	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543		2004
3.	7972403	11-09-2009	अल्फा प्लास्ट इरिगेशन सिस्टम्स, प्लॉट नं.-48 एमआइडीसी एरिया जिला परभणी-431401 महाराष्ट्र ।	सिंचाई उपकरण- इमीटिंग पाइप पद्धति	13488		2008
4.	7972807	14-09-2009	इंटरवाल्व (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, क्रं. सं. 94/1 मांजरी बुद्रुक तालुका हवेली जिला पुणे-412307 महाराष्ट्र ।	बिजली के उपकरणों के लिए विस्फोटक गैस वातावरण - ज्वालारोधी आवरण संलग्नक 'डी'	2148		2004
5.	7973910	16-09-2009	इकोसन एनर्जी कंपनी गट संख्या 639 पैरागॉन खंडाला खम्बातकी घाट एनएच 4 के पास तालुका खंडाला जिला सतारा महाराष्ट्र ।	सोलर फ्लेट प्लेट कलेक्टर भाग -1 आवश्यकताएं	12933	01	2003
6.	7975207	24-09-2009	सोलंकी ज्वैलर्स, अग्रवाल बिल्डिंग, सेंडविक कालोनी रोड, भोसरी, जिला पुणे-411039 महाराष्ट्र ।	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषणों /शिल्पकारी -शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417	-	1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7.	7975409	24-09-2009	रसिक ज्वैलर्स ए/पी राशीन तालुका कात्रज जिला अहमदाबाद 414403, महाराष्ट्र ।	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषणों /शिल्पकारी -शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417	1999
8.	7975510	24-09-2009	लाइफलाइन नेटवर्क प्रा.लि सं.नं. 29, प्लॉट नं. 1, धनकवडी, तालुका हवेली जिला पुणे 411043, महाराष्ट्र ।	घरेलू बिजली खाद्य मिक्सर्स (लिक्विडाइजर एवं ग्राइंडर्स)	4250	1980

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

सी. के. महेश्वरी, वैज्ञानिक-"जी" (प्रमाणन)

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2010

S.O. 251.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following Schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name &Address of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No.	Part	Sec	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	7967208	17-08-2009	M/s. Kohinoor Proofing Industries S.No. 28/1B, Tiny Indl Estate Kondhwa (BK) District Pune 411048, Maharashtra	Laminated high density polyethylene (HDPE) woven fabric (Geo Membrane) for water proof lining	15351	-	-	2008
2.	7948507	28-08-2009	M/s. Shiva Industries Plot No. B-66 MIDC District Hingoli 431513, Maharashtra	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water	14543	-	-	2004
3.	7972403	11-09-2009	M/s. Alpha Plast Irrigation Systems Plot No.A-48 MIDC Area District Parbhani 431401, Maharashtra	Irrigation equipment & Emitting pipe systems	13488	-	-	2008
4.	7972807	14-09-2009	M/s. Intervalve (India) Ltd., S. No. 94/1, Manjari Budruk, Taluka Haveli District Pune 432 307, Maharashtra	Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmosphere flame proof enclosures 'd'	2148			2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5.	7973910	16-09-2009	M/s. Ecosun Energy Company, Gate No. 639, Pargaon Khandala, Khambataki Ghat, Near NH 4, Taluka Khandala, District Satara, Maharashtra	Solar flat plate collector Part 1 Requirements	12933	01	-	2003
6.	7975207	24-09-2009	M/s. Solanki Jewellers, Agarwal Bldg., Sandvik Colony Road, Bhosari, District Pune 411 039 Maharashtra	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
7.	7975409	24-09-2009	M/s. Rasik Jewellers, A/P Rashin, Taluka Katraj, District Ahmednagar 414 403 Maharashtra	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking	1417	-	-	1999
8	7975510	24-09-2009	Lifeline Network Pvt. Ltd., S.No. 29, Plot No. 1, Dhankawadi, Taluka Haveli, District Pune 411 043 Maharashtra	Domestic electric food mixers (liquidizers and grinders,	4250	-	-	1980

[No. CMD/13 :11]

C. K. MAHESHWARI, Sc. "G" (Certification)

(जयपुर शाखा कार्यालय)

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 252.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के नियम (4) के उप नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए है, वे स्वीकृत कर दिये गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	चालू तिथि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक व संबंधित भारतीय मानक
	सितम्बर 2009			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	3046342	21-08-2009	मै. श्री राम पाइप उद्योग, एसपी-1(बी), रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, बीकासर, नोखा- 334 803 जिला : बीकानेर	प्रीकास्ट कांक्रीट पाइप्स 458 : 2003
2.	3047142	26-08-2009	मै. अजन्ता इलेक्ट्रिकल इण्डस्ट्रीज, एसपी-4-870(ए), औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, पथरेडी, चौपांकी के पास, भिवाडी - 301019	क्रॉसलिंक्ड पॉलीथिलीन इन्सुलेटेड पीवीसी शीथेड केबल्स 7098 (भाग 1) : 1988

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3.	3047647	01-09-2009	मै. परफैक्ट ग्लोब्ज एण्ड वर्कवियर्स प्रा.लि., ई-345, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, भिवाडी -301 019	सेफ्टी, प्रोटेक्टिव एण्ड ऑक्यूपेशनल फुटवियर फॉर प्रोफेशनल यूज 15298 (भाग 2) : 2002
4.	3048649	3-09-2009	मै. पैंरी बेवरेजेज (इण्डिया) प्रा.लि., प्लॉट नं. 7, रोड नं. 11, एम.आई.ए. द्वितीय फेज, बासनी, जोधपुर	पैकेज्ड ड्रिंकिंग वॉटर 14543 : 2004
5.	3049651	9-09-2009	मै. देव पॉलीमर्स, जी-1-83(ए), रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र कालाडेरा, चौमू, जयपुर	इरीगेशन इक्विपमेंट -स्प्रिंकलर पाईप्स - क्विक कपल्ड पोलीथिलीन पाईप्स 14151 (भाग 2) : 1999
6.	3049752	10-09-2009	मै. राजस्थान वुड प्रोडक्ट्स प्रा.लि., एसपी-90, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, आगरा रोड, बस्सी	मैरीन प्लाईवुड 710 : 1976
7.	3051638	09-09-2009	मै. देसाना पालिमर्स प्रा.लि., मरोती कम्पाउण्ड, एन.एच. 89, बीकानेर रोड, देशनोक, बीकानेर	पीवीसी इन्सुलेटेड केबल्स 694 : 1990
8.	3051739	09-09-2009	मै. नोखा केबल्स इंण्डस्ट्रीज, बीकानेर रोड, नोखा -334803	पीवीसी इन्सुलेटेड केबल्स 694 : 1990
9.	3051840	16-09-2009	मै. रघुवेन्द्र केबल्स एण्ड वायर्स प्रा.लि., (यूनिट-2), जी-1-843, फेज-3, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, सीतापुरा, जयपुर- 302 022	एरियल बंच्ड केबल्स फॉर वर्किंग वोल्टेजेज अपटू एण्ड इनक्लूडिंग 1100 वोल्ट्स 14255 : 1995
10.	3052337	02-09-2009	मै. अक्षर बेवरेजेज , 211-ए, 212-ए, ट्रांसपोर्ट नगर, गोवर्धन विलास, बलिचा, उदयपुर	पैकेज्ड ड्रिंकिंग वॉटर 14543 : 2004

[संख्या सी एम डी/13 : 11]

सी. के. महेश्वरी, वैज्ञा.-"जी" (प्रमाणन)

(Jaipur Branch Office)

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2010

S.O. 252.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedules :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. (CM/L-)	Operative Date	Name & Address of the Licensee	Article/Process covered by the licences and the relevant IS :Designation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
August 2009				
1.	3046342	21-08-2009	Shri Ram Pipe Udyog, SP-1 (B) RIICO Industrial Area, Bikasar, Nokha-334803 Distt. : Bikaner	Precast Concrete Pipes 458 : 2003
2.	3047142	26-08-2009	Ajanta Electric Industries, SP-4-870 (A) Industrial Area, Pathredi, Near Chopanki, Bhiwadi-301019 Alwar	Crosslinked Polyethylene insulated PVC sheathed cables 7098 (Pt. 1) : 1988
3.	3047647	01-09-2009	Perfect Gloves & Work Wears Pvt. Ltd., E-345, RIICO Industrial Area, Bhiwadi -301019	Safety, Protective and Occupational Footwear for Professional use 15298 (Part 2) : 2002
4.	3048649	03-09-2009	Perry Beverages (India) Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 7, Road No. 11, M.I.A. - IInd Phase, Basni, Jodhpur	Packaged Drinking Water (other than packaged Natural Mineral Water) 14543 :2004
5.	3049651	09-09-2009	Dev Polymers, G-1-83 (a), RIICO Industrial Area, Kaladera, Chomu, Jaipur	Irrigation Equipment-Sprinkler Pipes-Specification -Part 2 : Quick Coupled Polyethylene Pipes 14151 (Pt.2) : 1999
6.	3049752	10-09-2009	Rajasthan Wood Products Private Limited, SP-90, RIICO Industrial Area, Agra Road, Bassi.	Marine Plywood 710:1976
7.	3051638	09-09-2009	Desana Polymers (Pvt.) Ltd., Maroti Compound, NH-89, Bikaner Road, Deshnoke, Bikaner	PVC Insulated Cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V 694 :1990
8.	3051739	09-09-2009	Nokha Cable Industries, Bikaner Road, Nokha - 334803	PVC Insulated Cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 Volts 694 :1990
9.	3051840	16-09-2009	Raghvendra Cables & Wires Private Limited (Unit-II), G1-843, Phase-III, RIICO Industrial Area, Sitapura, Jaipur -302022	Aerial Bunched Cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 Volts 14255 :1995

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10.	3052337	02-09-2009	Akashar Beverages, 211-A, 212-A, Transport Nagar, Goverdhan Vilas, Balicha, Udaipur	Packaged Drinking Water (other than packaged Natural Mineral Water) 14543 : 2004

[No. CMD / 13:11]

C. K. MAHESHWARI, Sc.-'G' (Certification)

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 253.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गया है, वह स्थापित हो गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस / आई एस ओ 4074:2002 प्राकृतिक लेटेक्स रबर के कोंडोम- अपेक्षाएं और परीक्षण पद्धतियां	आई एस 3701:1985	अप्रैल 2009
2.	आई एस / आई एस ओ 7396-1:2007 चिकित्सा गैस पाइपलाईन प्रणालियां भाग 1 संपीडित चिकित्सा गैस और निर्वात के लिए पाइपलाईन प्रणालियां	-	जून 2009
3.	आई एस / आई एस ओ 7396-2:2007 चिकित्सा गैस पाइपलाईन प्रणालियां भाग 2 निश्चेंतक गैस अपमार्जन अवशिष्ट प्रणालियां	-	जून 2009
4.	आई एस/आई एस ओ 8009:2004 यांत्रिक गर्भनिरोधक पुन: उपयोग योग्य प्राकृतिक और सिलिकॉन रबर के गर्भनिरोधक डायाफ्राम अपेक्षाएं और परीक्षण	-	मई 2009
5.	आई एस 12764-2009/आई एस ओ 9168:1991 दंत हैंडपीस होज संयोजक (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 12764-1989 आई एस ओ 9168:1988	अप्रैल 2009
6.	आई एस/आई एस ओ 16037:2002 क्लिनिकल ट्रायल के लिये रबर के कोंडोम भौतिक गुणधर्मों का मापन	-	मई 2009
7.	आई एस 13450 (भाग2/अनुभाग4) : 2009/ आई ई सी 60601-2-4:2005 चिकित्सीय विद्युत उपस्कर भाग 2 सुरक्षा के लिए विशिष्ट अपेक्षाएं/ अनुभाग 4 कार्डिएक डीफीब्रीलेटर्स	आई एस 9286 (भाग1):1988 आई एस 9286 (भाग2):1988	जून 2009

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8.	आई एस/आई एस ओ 9917-1:2008 दंत चिकित्सा-जल आधारी सीमेंट-भाग1 : चूर्ण/द्रव अम्ल क्षार सीमेंट	-	जुलाई 2008
9.	आई एस/आई एस ओ 9917-2:2008 दंत चिकित्सा-जल आधारी सीमेंट-भाग 2: प्रकाश सक्रियित सीमेंट	-	सितंबर 2008
10.	आई एस/आई एस ओ 7492:1997 दंत एक्सप्लोरर	आई एस 4716:1993	जून 2008

इन संशोधन की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली- 110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद : बंगलूरु, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरूवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं ।

[संदर्भ : एम एच डी / जी-3.5]

राहुल कुमार, प्रमुख (एम एच डी)

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2010

S.O. 253.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl.No.	No., and Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and Year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS/ISO 4074 : 2002 Natural Latex Rubber Condoms-Requirements and Test Methods.	IS 3071:1985	April 2009
2.	IS/ISO 7396-1 : 2007 Medical Gas Pipeline Systems Part1 Pipeline Systems For Compressed Medical Gases And Vacum.		June 2009
3.	IS/ISO 7396-2 : 2007 Medical Gas Pipeline Systems Part 2 Anaesthetic Gas Scavenging Disposal systems.		June 2009
4.	IS/ISO 8009 : 2004 Medical Contraceptives-Reusable Natural and Silicone Rubber Contraceptive Diaphragms-requirements And Tests		May 2009

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5.	IS 12764 : 2009/ ISO 9168 : 1998 Dental Handpieces-House Connectors (First Revision)	IS 12764 : 2009/ ISO 9168 : 1988	April 2009
6.	IS/ISO 16037 : 2002 Rubber condoms for clinical trials-Measurement of Physical Properties		May 2009
7.	IS 13450 : 2009 (Part 2/Sec 4) : 2009 IEC 60601-2-4 : 2005 Medical Electrical Equipment Part 2 : Particular Requirements for the safety Section 4 Cardiac Defibrillators	IS 9286 (Part 1) : 1988 IS 9286 (Part 2) : 1988	June 2009
8.	IS/ISO 9917-1 : 2003 Dentistry - Water-based cements - Part 1 : Powder/liquid acid -base cements		July 2008
9.	IS/ISO 9917-1 : 1998 Dental Water-based cements - Part 2 : Light-activated cements		September 2008
10.	IS/ISO 7492-1 : 1997 Dental explorers	IS 4716 : 1993	June 2008

Copy of these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi- 110 002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MHD/G-3.5]

RAHUL KUMAR, Scientist-'F' & Head (MHD)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 254.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के नियम 4 के उप नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि, वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा सं.	भाग	अनु	वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	सीएम/एल 6976507	06-10-2009	श्री रागवेंद्रा इंडस्ट्रिज, प्लाट नं. 140, 140ए, के.आई.ए.डी.बी. तीसरी स्टेज, मुंडर्गी, बेंगलौर रोड, बेल्लारी -583 102 कर्नाटक	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	भामा : 8112	-	-	1989

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2	सीएम/एल 6975707	08-10-2009	मोतीज, नं. 23/1, दूसरा मैन रोड, (जानवी मेडिकल्स के सामने, नेक्स्ट राजेश होटल), वयालीकावल, बेंगलौर-560 003 कर्नाटक	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	भामा:1417	-	-	1999
3.	सीएम/एल 6983302	12-10-2009	एम.एच.आई.वी.एस.टी. डीजल इनजिंस प्राईवेट लिमिटेड, #305, हेब्बाल इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, मेटेगल्ली, मेसूर -570 016 कर्नाटक	परफॉरमेंस रिक्वायरमेंट फॉर कॉनस्टेंट स्पीड कॉम्प्रेशन इग्निशन (डीजल इनजिंस) फॉर जनरल परपजेस (अप टु 20 किवा.)	भामा:10001	-	-	1981
4.	सीएम/एल 6979816	21-10-2009	जे. परस्मुल जेन ज्वेलर्स 568, बाजार रोड, बंगारपेट, जिला : कोलार, कर्नाटक-563 114	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	भामा:1417	-	-	1999
5.	सीएम/एल 6981395	22-10-2009	युनिवर्सल स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स प्रा. लि., विलेज जलदिगेरे, येडियूर होब्ली, कुनिगल तालुक टुमकुर, कर्नाटक-572 142	स्पेशिफिकेशन फॉर हाई स्ट्रेंथ डिफॉर्मेड स्टील बार्स एंड वायर्स फॉर कंकरीट रिइनफॉर्समेंट	भामा:1786	-	-	2008
6.	सीएम/एल 6982401	27-10-2009	वी.एन. मिनरल्स, नं. 85/2बी तथा 2ए, चौथा ए क्रॉस, तीसरा मेन, बी.टी.एम. लेआउट, दूसरी स्टेज, बेंगलौर -560 076 कर्नाटक	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल प्राकृतिक जल के अलावा)	भामा:14543	-	-	2004
7.	सीएम/एल 6981601	28-10-2009	वासवी जेवेलर्स, एस.के.पी.टी. रोड, टिप्टूर, जिला : टुमकुर, कर्नाटक-572 201	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	भामा:1417	-	-	1999

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

सी. के. महेश्वरी, वैज्ञानिक-'जी' (प्रमाणन)

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2010

S.O. 254.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particular of which are given in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and Address of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No.	Part	Sec	Year
1	CM/L 6976507	6-10-2009	Sri Raghavendra Industries Plot No. 140, 140A, Kiadb 3rd Stage, Mundargi, Bangalore Road, Bellary-583102 Karnataka	43 Grade ordinary portland cement	IS : 8112	-	-	1989
2.	CM/L 6975707	08-10-2009	Motis #23/1, 2nd Main Road, (Opp. Janhavi Medicals, Next Rajesh Hotel) Vyalikaval, Bangalore -560003. Bangalore Uraban Karnataka	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking	IS : 1417	-	-	1999
3.	CM/L 6983302	12-10-2009	MHI-VST Diesel Engines Pvt. Ltd., # 305, Hebbal Industrial Area, Metagalli, Mysore -570016 Karnataka	Performance requirements for constant speed compression ignition (diesel) engines for general purposes (upto 20 kw)	IS:10001	-	-	1981
4.	CM/L 6979816	21-10-2009	J. Parasmul Jain Jewellers 568, Bazar Road, Bangarpet Kolar Karnataka - 563114	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking	IS:1417	-	-	1999
5.	CM/L 6981395	22-10-2009	Universal Steel Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., Village Jaladigere, Yediur Hobli, Kunigal Taluk Tumkur Karnataka -572142	High strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement	IS:1786	-	-	2008
6.	CM/L 6982401	27-10-2009	V.N. Minerals No.85/2B & 2A, 4th A Cross, 30th Main, B.T.M. Layout, 2nd Stage, Bangalore-560076. Karnataka	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)	IS:14543	-	-	2004
7.	CM/L 6981601	28-10-2009	Vasavi Jewellers S.K.P.T. Road, Tiptur, Tumkur Karnataka - 572201	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking	IS:1417	-	-	1999

[No.CMD/13 :11]

C. K. MAHESHWARI, Sc. "G" (Certification)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 255.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम (5) उप विनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न विवरण वाले लाइसेंसों को उनके आगे दर्शायी गई तारीख से रद्द कर दिया गया है :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत वस्तु/प्रकम सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	रद्द करने की तिथि
1.	सीएम/एल 6144862	विष्णु इंजिनियरिंग एण्ड वाटर पंप्स, सी-6 इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट नाउबाद बीदर कर्नाटक	भामा: 15500: 2004 : भाग 2 डीपवेल हैंडपंप्स, कोम्पोनेंट्स एंड स्पेशियल टूल्स -हैंडपंप्स	08-10-2009
2.	सीएम/एल 6901876	हाई फ्लाई इंडस्ट्रीज नं. -1, हेरोहल्ली, यशवंतपुर होब्ली, सुनकदेकट्टे बैंगलोर -560091 बैंगलौर अरबन कर्नाटक	भामा: 4246: 2002 द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैसों के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू गैस चल्हे	08 10 2009

[सं. सी एम डी/13:13]

सी. के. महेश्वरी, वैज्ञानिक-"जी" (प्रमाणन)

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2010

S.O. 255.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the licences particular of which are given below have been cancelled with effect from the date indicated against each.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process with relevant Indian Standard covered by the licence cancelled / suspension	Date of Cancellation
1.	CM/L 6144862	Vishnu Engg & Water Pumps C-6 Industrial Estate Naubad Bidar Karnataka	IS 15500: 2004 : Part 2 Deepwell handpumps, components and special tools - handpumps	08-10-2009
2.	CM/L 6901876	High Fly Industries No.1, Herohalli, Yeshwanthpur Hobli, Sunkadakatte Bangalore- 560091 Bangalore Urban Karnataka	IS 4246: 2002 Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases	08-10-2009

[No.CMD/13:13]

C. K. MAHESHWARI, Sc. "G" (Certification)

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 18जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 256.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का.आ. **2547** दिनांक **14.09.09**, द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे उसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा जायेगा) की धारा 3(1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर, रमन मंडी (पंजाब राज्य में) से बहादुरगढ (हरियाणा राज्य में) तक, पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा "जी जी एस आर उत्पाद निष्क्रमण परियोजना रमन मंडी से बहादुरगढ पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन" के सम्बन्ध में उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट तहसील **रोहतक** जिला **रोहतक** राज्य **हरियाणा** की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी,

और, उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को दिनांक **13.11.2009** को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी,

और, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : रोहतक जिला : रोहतक राज्य : हरियाणा

गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्तातिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. जिन्दरान	87	39	14	00	02	27
			15	00	12	14
2. ब्राहमणवास	80	80	11/1	00	00	75
			11/2/1	00	00	75
			11/2/2	00	02	02
			12/1/2	00	00	75
3. बसन्तपुर	63	44	3/2	00	00	25
		33	24/1	00	00	25
			24/3	00	11	89

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4. मकरौली कलां	**64**	**41**	21	00	10	62
		42	2	00	11	63
			8/1	00	00	25
			8/2	00	11	38
			9	00	05	31
			13	00	04	55
			14	00	11	89
			16	00	11	63
			17	00	04	55
			25	00	04	55
		69	1	00	05	31
			2	00	11	89
			8	00	11	63
			9	00	05	06
			13/2	00	04	80
			14	00	11	63
			16	00	11	63
			17/1	00	04	55
			17/2	00	00	50
			25/1	00	04	55
		70	21/1	00	04	55
			21/2	00	06	32
		74	18	00	02	02
			19	00	11	89
			20	00	12	65
			22/2	00	01	51
			23/1	00	02	02
			23/2	00	10	12
			24	00	11	13
			25	00	00	25
		75	1/2	00	04	55
			2	00	12	14
			8	00	13	15
			9	00	03	54
			13	00	03	54
			14	00	12	65
			16	00	12	65
			17	00	03	79
			210	00	02	27
			239	00	00	50

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. किलौई खास	60	144	20	00	07	84
			21	00	05	81
			22	00	11	89
			23/1	00	00	25

[फा. सं. आर. 31015/9/2009-ओ.आर. II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2010

S. O. 256.— Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, published in the Gazette of India vide number S.O. 2547 dated the 14th September, 2009, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Raman Mandi in the State of Punjab to Bahadurgarh in the State of Haryana by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited for implementing the "GGSR Products Evacuation Project pipeline from Raman Mandi to Bahadurgarh" in Tehsil **Rohtak**, District **Rohtak**, in **Haryana** State;

And whereas, copies of the said gazette notification were made available to the public on 13.11.2009.

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, has submitted his report to the Central Government.

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is acquired;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of users in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : ROHTAK	District : ROHTAK		State : HARYANA			
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. JINDRAN	87	39	14	00	02	27
			15	00	12	14
2. BRAHMANWAS	80	80	11/1	00	00	75
			11/2/1	00	00	75
			11/2/2	00	02	02
			12/1/2	00	00	75
3. BASANTPUR	63	44	3/2	00	00	25
		33	24/1	00	00	25
			24/3	00	11	89
4. MAKRAULI KALAN	64	41	21	00	10	62
		42	2	00	11	63
			8/1	00	00	25
			8/2	00	11	38
			9	00	05	31
			13	00	04	55
			14	00	11	89
			16	00	11	63
			17	00	04	55
			25	00	04	55
		69	1	00	05	31
			2	00	11	89
			8	00	11	63
			9	00	05	06
			13/2	00	04	80
			14	00	11	63
			16	00	11	63
			17/1	00	04	55
			17/2	00	00	50
			25/1	00	04	55
		70	21/1	00	04	55
			21/2	00	06	32

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		74	18	00	02	02
			19	00	11	89
			20	00	12	65
			22/2	00	01	51
			23/1	00	02	02
			23/2	00	10	12
			24	00	11	13
			25	00	00	25
		75	1/2	00	04	55
			2	00	12	14
			8	00	13	15
			9	00	03	54
			13	00	03	54
			14	00	12	65
			16	00	12	65
			17	00	03	79
			210	00	02	27
			239	00	00	50
5. KILOI KHAS	**60**	**144**	20	00	07	84
			21	00	05	81
			22	00	11	89
			23/1	00	00	25

[F. No. R-31015/9/2009 O.R.-II]
A.GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 257.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का.आ. **1302** दिनांक **12.05.09**, और संशोधन का.आ. **2490** दिनांक **10.09.09** द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे उसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा जायेगा) की धारा 3(1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर, रमन मंडी (पंजाब राज्य में) से बहादुरगढ़ (हरियाणा राज्य में) तक, पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा "जी जी एस आर उत्पाद निष्क्रमण परियोजना रमन मंडी से बहादुरगढ़ पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन"के सम्बन्ध में उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट तहसील **हांसी** जिला **हिसार** राज्य **हरियाणा** की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी,

और, उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को दिनांक **30.10.2009** को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी,

और, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : हांसी	जिला : हिसार			राज्य : हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.बास बादशाहपुर	97	4	21	00	13	40
			22	00	00	25
		20	1	00	03	03
			2	00	09	10
			9	00	12	39
			12	00	08	34
			13/2	00	04	04
			18	00	12	14
			23	00	01	77
			नहर	00	03	28
			रास्ता	00	03	79
			24	00	12	39
			25	00	05	56
		21	21	00	00	25
		24	20	00	01	51
			21	00	11	38
			22	00	12	90
			23	00	09	61
			24	00	00	25
		25	11	00	01	51
			12	00	10	87
			13	00	02	02
			16	00	11	38
			17	00	13	40
			18	00	08	60
			19	00	01	01
			25	00	01	26

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		26	9	00	05	06
			10	00	12	65
		27	1/1	00	00	50
			1/2	00	11	63
			2/2	00	12	39
			3	00	12	39
			4	00	11	38
			5	00	04	55
			6	00	08	34
			7	00	01	26
		28	4/1	00	00	13
			4/2	00	00	12
			5/1	00	02	27
			5/2	00	05	06
		56	3/1	00	03	03
			4	00	12	65
			5	00	12	39
			6	00	00	25
		57	1/1	00	04	30
			1/2	00	00	50
			7	00	00	75
			8	00	10	62
			9	00	12	65
			10	00	08	09
			13	00	02	27
			14	00	12	14
			15	00	12	65
		58	11	00	05	31
			18	00	10	37
			19	00	12	90

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			20	00	07	33
			23	00	02	02
			24	00	12	39
			25	00	04	55
		59	5	00	00	25
			698	00	01	26

[फा. सं. आर.-31015/10/2009-ओ.आर.-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2010

S. O. 257.— Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, published in the Gazette of India vide number S.O. 1302 dated the 12th May, 2009 and subsequently amended vide S.O No. 2490 dated 10.09.09 issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Raman Mandi in the State of Punjab to Bahadurgarh in the State of Haryana by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited for implementing the "GGSR Products Evacuation Project pipeline from Raman Mandi to Bahadurgarh" in Tehsil **Hansi**, District **Hisar**, in **Haryana** State;

And whereas, copies of the said gazette notification were made available to the public on 30.10.2009.

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, has submitted his report to the Central Government.

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is acquired;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of users in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : HANSI	District : HISAR				State : HARYANA	
				Area		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Hectare	Are	Square Metre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. BAS BADSHAPUR	97	4	21	00	13	40
			22	00	00	25
		20	1	00	03	03
			2	00	09	10
			9	00	12	39
			12	00	08	34
			13/2	00	04	04
			18	00	12	14
			23	00	01	77
			Canal	00	03	28
			Cart track	00	03	79
			24	00	12	39
			25	00	05	56
		21	21	00	00	25
		24	20	00	01	51
			21	00	11	38
			22	00	12	90
			23	00	09	61
			24	00	00	25
		25	11	00	01	51
			12	00	10	87
			13	00	02	02
			16	00	11	38
			17	00	13	40
			18	00	08	60
			19	00	01	01
			25	00	01	26

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		26	9	00	05	06
			10	00	12	65
		27	1/1	00	00	50
			1/2	00	11	63
			2/2	00	12	39
			3	00	12	39
			4	00	11	38
			5	00	04	55
			6	00	08	34
			7	00	01	26
		28	4/1	00	00	13
			4/2	00	00	12
			5/1	00	02	27
			5/2	00	05	06
		56	3/1	00	03	03
			4	00	12	65
			5	00	12	39
			6	00	00	25
		57	1/1	00	04	30
			1/2	00	00	50
			7	00	00	75
			8	00	10	62
			9	00	12	65
			10	00	08	09
			13	00	02	27
			14	00	12	14
			15	00	12	65
		58	11	00	05	31
			18	00	10	37
			19	00	12	90
			20	00	07	33
			23	00	02	02
			24	00	12	39
			25	00	04	55
		59	5	00	00	25
			698	00	01	26

[F. No. R-31015/10/2009-O.R.-II]
A.GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 258.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार विजया बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 139/1998) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/222/97-आईआर(बी-II)]

यू. एस. पाण्डेय, अनु. अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2009

S.O. 258.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 139 of 1998) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Vijaya Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 29-12-2009.

[No. L-12012/222/97-IR (B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI RAM PARKASH, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 139 of 98

BETWEEN

U. P. Bank Employees Union,
Dy. Gen. Secretary,
UPBE Union,
C-18 Chanderlok
Dehradun

AND

The Branch Manager,
Vijaya Bank,
Haridwar Road, Dehradun

AWARD

1. Central Government, MOL, New Delhi, vide notification No. L-12012/222/97-IR (B-II) dated 31-7-98, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal-

Whether the action of the management of Vijaya Bank in not granting the benefits of seniority and increment for the period of temporary employment with effect from 8-1-77 to 14-5-79 to Sri Rakesh Kumar Gupta, clerk-cum-Godown keeper is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled?

2. Brief facts are

3. Applicant Claimant has filed statement of claim, alleging that Sri Rakesh Kumar was initially appointed as temporary peon at the bank's Saharanpur Branch on 8-1-77. Later on the workman was issued a letter No. PER-A-38-97 dated 2-2-97. In the said letter the workman was advised that he was appointed as temporary peon for a period of three months. Subsequent to the issuance of this letter, the bank issued a letter No. PER:5240:79 dated 23-5-79. In the said letter the bank advised him having appointed the workman as peon on probation of three months from 15-5-79. After completion of three months the bank confirmed the workman in the service of the bank as peon from 15-8-79 vide its letter dated 16-8-79. While confirming him, the bank did not take into account the period of the workman's temporary employment in the bank as from 8-1-77 which the bank ought to have taken into account in terms of the provisions of Para 20.8 of the First Bipartite Settlement (in short FBS) dated 19-10-66. As the bank did not reckon the period of temporary employment from 8-1-77 to 14-5-79, the workman submitted a representation dated 14-10-81 to the Regional Manager, Lucknow, of the bank. In the course of time the workman was promoted to clerical cadre from 1-1-85, but the benefit of seniority was not made available to him. It is also stated that in respect of another employee Sri Mahendra Kumar who is also working in the same branch Saharanpur, the bank has reckoned the period of his temporary employment. Sri Mahendra Kumar was engaged as temporary employee on 13-2-79. His service was reckoned with effect from 13-2-79 when Sri Mahendra Kumar was appointed, later on than this workman has been made senior to the workman. This is discriminatory approach of the bank and thus is unjustified. It is also stated that while he was appointed as a peon on 8-1-77 he was paid salary at the prescribed scale rate, though annual increment was not given to him during the period of temporary employment. In this way the bank has committed breach of the bipartite settlement dated 19-10-66. The claim of the workman is not belated.

4. Therefore, he has made a prayer that his period of temporary employment with effect from 8-1-77 to 14-5-79 be counted and he be provided consequential benefits in lieu of that.

5. Opposite party has filed the written statement. It is alleged that the claim is highly belated. It is also alleged that the interest of those employees will be adversely affected in case the claim of the workman is granted who are necessary and proper parties and they ought to have been impleaded and in their absence the claim is misconceived. It is stated that the workman's initial appointment was as peon vide letter dated 2-2-89 (it appears that they have wrongly written the year 1989 which should have been 1979). After acceptance of the appointment as such, the employee did not raise any dispute for several

years and it should be deemed that the workman has waived any claim of seniority on the basis of any prior service. Appointment letter dated 2-2-79, was issued to him which was accepted by him on 15-2-79, accepting the terms and conditions stipulated in the appointment letter. The averments made by the claimant's union that the appointment letter issued to the workman was a claver attempt of the bank to overcome of the violation of Para 20.8 of the First Bipartitie Settlement is false and denied. It is stated that thereafter the bank issued another letter dated 23-5-79 appointing Sri Rakesh Kumar on probation with effect from 15-5-79 and it was specifically mentioned in the letter that he had to work for three months on probation from 15-5-79 and period of probation could be extended further. Bank confirmed Sri Rakesh Kumar as peon in the service of the bank with effect from 15-8-79 vide bank letter dated 16-8-79, and papers like Provident application from etc., in respect of gratuity and PF were also enclosed and Sri Rakesh Kumar after filling the form duly submitted, therefore, Sri Rakesh Kumar was appointed in the services of the bank from 15-2-79 and he is entitled for eligible service benefits only from that date and not from 8-1-77 as contended by him. It is also stated that vide banks letter dated 31-12-84, the workman was promoted from the cadre of peon to the cadre of clerk. He has not preferred his claim even at that time and presented the dispute after lapse of 18 years. It is alleged that the case of Sri Rakesh Kumar cannot be compared with that of Sri Mahendra Kumar Sharma. Sri Mahendra Kumar Sharma has been working in the bank with effect from 13-2-79 and the said date has been reckoned as the effective date for all the service benefits, whereas in the apointment order issued to Sri Rakesh Kumar no such mention has been made. Therefore, bank has not discriminated in between Sri Mahendra Kumar Sharma and Sri Rakesh Kumar Gupta. The case of the two workmen all together is different. As per the provision contained in paragraph 20.8 of the FBS a temproary workman may also be appointed to fill permanent vacancies, provided that such temporary appointment shall not exceed for a period of three months during which the bank shall make an arrangement for filling the vacancy on permanent basis. If such temporary workman is eventually selected for filling up the vacancy, the period of such temporary employment will be taken into account. Sri Rakesh Kumar was appointed as temporary workman with effect from 15-5-79 and eventually he was confirmed in the service of the bank as a peon and as such his temporary services shall be taken into account while fixing his seniority with effect from 15-5-79. The other assertions of the claim statement have been denied and it is prayed that the claim of the workman is liable to be rejected.

6. The claimant has also filed the rejoinder. It is stated that non mention of stipulation for counting the period of temporary employment in the letter of appointment does not mean acceptance by the workman and cannot preclude him or his union for claiming the benefits for temporary employment. Other contentions mentioned in the written statement have been contradicted and assertions of the claim statement have been reiterated.

7. Claimant has filed 5 documents vide list paper no.19/1. Paper no.19/2 is Ext.W.1, which is appointment letter dated 2-2-79 issued to Sri Rakesh Kumar, paper no. 19/3 Ext.W.2 is dated 23-5-79 which is a letter issued to Sri Rakesh Kumar to the effect that he has been on probation with effect from 15-5-79, paper no.19/4 Ext.W-3 is the confirmation of the service with effect from 15-8-79, paper no.19/5 Ext.W.-4 is photocopy of letter from Regional Manager to the Branch Manager dated 2-1-81 regarding arrears of salary, paper no.19/6 Ext.W.-5 is letter dated 6-6-91 which is a photocopy stated to be issued by the Divisional Manager to the Branch Manager Saharanpur, another photocopy paper no.10/2 Ext.W-6 has also been filed.

8. Opposite party has filed seniority list of clerical staff as on 31-12-98. They have also filed vide list paper no.15/2, 11 documents. These documents include paper no.15/11 which is letter dated 10-11-78 written by Rakesh Kumar to the Personnal Manager Vijaya bank, paper no. 15/12 is appointment letter dated 2-2-79, paper no.15/3 dated 15-2-79 as joining report of Sri Rakesh Kumar, Paper no. 15/13 dated 15-2-79 is the joining report of Rakesh Kumar along with secrecy declaration, paper no.15/14 is the application of Rakesh Kumar for employment dated 20-2-79, paper no.15/16 dated 23-5-79 is the letter of probation with effect from 15-5-79 paper no.15/17 dated 11-8-80 issued by Personnel Manager of the management to Sri M. K. Sharma, paper no.15/18 dated 16-8-79 issued by the bank to Rakesh Kumar regarding confirmation of service paper no.15/19. 15/20, 15/21 and 15/22 are the papers filled by Rakesh Kumar regarding his provident fund etc. paper no.15/23 is the letter issued by the bank to Rakesh Kumar regarding his promotion to the clerical cadre.

9. Both the parties have adduced oral evidence also.

10. Claimant has adduced himself as Sri Rakesh Kumar Gupta W.W.1. Opposite Party has adduced M.W.1 Sri Surya Narain Mishra, Senior Manager, Regional Office Vijaya Bank.

11. I have gone through the whole record and perused the same thoroughly and heard the arguments of both the parties.

12. Ministry of Labour has sent the reference for the period of temporary employment with effect from 8-1-77 to 14-5-79, previously though it was up to 14-8-79. In this regard I would like to say that the date in the reference 14-5-79 is not correct. Claimant has also alleged in his claim statement the date from 8-1-77 to 14-5-79. He has wrongly claimed the date to be the 14-5-79 whereas in the argument before me claimant has agreed that his services have been counted with effect from 15-2-79. Opposite party has also filed the seniority list of clerical staff in original which is

paper no.4/2, wherein at serial no.4936 date of joining of the claimant has been shown as 15-2-79 and from this date his services have been reckoned for all purposes including salary and promotion, therefore, the date should be with effect from 8-1-77 to 14-2-79.

13. Now the question arises whether Rakesh Kumar Gupta has put in his services with effect from 8-1-77 to 14-2-79 as a temporary appointee. After perusing the whole evidence oral as well as documentary, W.W.1 Sri Rakesh Kumar has admitted in the chief that he used to get daily wages with effect from 8-1-77. Later on he stated that when he moved a representation then with effect from 8-1-77 to 14-2-79 he was paid full salary as paid to regular employees. But this fact has not been corroborated by other oral or documentary evidence. He has referred one paper, paper no. 19/5 Ext.W-4 in this reference. I have gone through this letter. This is a photocopy and does not give any clear indication whether Sri Rakesh Kumar was paid at scale rate during the period 8-1-77 to 14-2-79. In the cross examination he admitted that as per paper no.Ext.W-5, he had not worked during that period. Even if cognizance is taken of this letter Ext.W-5, he has not worked fully in the month of June, July, August and September, 1977. It shows that there was a clear break in his service in the year 1977. He also admitted that for the period of break he was not paid. He also admitted that he has not filed any of the copies of the representation which he has moved before the authorities. He also admitted that in the provident fund application and other application he has written his date of appointment as 15-2-79.

14. Opposite Party has clearly stated on oath that the applicant claimant was issued an appointment letter dated 2-2-79 and after acceptance of the terms and condition he joined on 15-2-79 as a temporary peon and he was kept on probation. He also stated that a seniority list has been prepaired according to rules and all the workers have been provided the benefits accordingly to their date of appointment. He has stated that the worker had never worked regularly before 15-2-79. He had worked only on a casual capacity or when the regular employee went on leave in his place he worked for a short period on daily wage basis as per the rules of the bank there being break in the services of daily wagers this period is not counted in their regular service.

15. Therefore, from the facts it has been ascertained that the period with effect from 8-1-77 to 14-2-79 of the workman was only as daily wager and not as a temporary employee.

16. Now the question arises for consideration whether this period could be counted in the services of the workman as per Para 20.8 of First Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-66

17. Para 20.8 provides that a temporary workman may also be appointed to fill a permanent vacancy provided that such temporary appointment shall not exceed for period of three months during which the bank shall make arrangement for filling of the vacancy permanently. If such a temporary workman is eventually selected for filling up the vacancy the period of such temporary employment will be taken into account as part of his probationary period.

18. Considering the plain meaning of this Para the settlement has provided that the workman should have been a temporary workman. There is no such clause in this Para which regulates the services of a daily wagers or the persons of sub staff who might have been employed in need of emergency for a short period or for the purpose when the regular employee goes on leave. Therefore, according to the facts and circumstances of the case and as contended by the opposite party claimant is not entitled to claim the benefit to the period 8-1-77 to 14-2-79 as in this period he was not a regular or a temporary employee. In this period he was not selected as per byelaws of the bank. If this seniority is given to him as is contended by the opposite party it will cause prejudice to the other employees because they have not been impleaded.

19. Claimant has also raised another issue that Mahendra Kumar has been made senior to him, whereas he has joined later on. As I have stated earlier he has not been made a party. His whole service record has not been brought before the tribunal. Moreover this was not made a issue in the reference. When this was not made a reference, this tribunal does not deem proper to go into the controversy in between Rakesh Kumar against Mahendra Kumar. In this regard opposite party has also referred and drawn the attention of the tribunal towards paper no.15/17 regarding the employment of Sri Mahendra Kumar Sharma, wherein it is mentioned that Sri. M. K. Sharma had been working in the bank with effect from 13-2-79 which date shall be computed as the effective date. But as per appointment letter of Sri Rakesh Kumar dated 2-2-79, he has been asked to join on or before 15-2-79. As per this letter Sri Rakesh Kumar could have joined before 15-2-79 also but he joined on 15-2-79. I have gone through the application dated 10-11-78 filed by opposite party which is a application written by the workman to the personnel manager. In this application also he has written that he is being paid Rs.5 as daily wager excluding Sundays and holidays. This also clearly shows that he was working on daily rate basis. Therefore, in the given facts and circumstances of the case, the services of the claimant with effect from 8-1-77 to 14-2-79 which was for intermittent period having different breaks, which does not come under temporary service is not liable to be reckoned during the continuous service.

20. Therefore, the workman is not entitled to any relief as per Bipartitie Settlement. Hence the claim of the union on behalf of the workman is liable to be rejected and is accordingly rejected.

Dated 16-12-09

RAM PARKASH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 259.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डाक विभाग के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 44/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/159/2003-आईआर(डी.यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2009

S.O. 259.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.44 /2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Posts and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-12-2009.

[No. L-40012/159/2003-IR (DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT LUCKNOW

PRESENT

N. K. Purohit, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 44/2004

Ref. No. L-40012/159/2003-IR(DU) Dated: 19-4-2004

BETWEEN

Shri Kunwar Singh S/o Sh. Surender Singh,
R/o Village-Dungar, Post -Raduva (Pakhori)
Distt. -Chamoli, Garahwal

AND

The Post Master General,
Department of Post,
Head Office - Dehradun
Dehradun

AWARD 9-12-2009

1. By order No. L -40012/159/2003-IR(DU) Dated : 19-4-2004 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub section (1) and sub section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this industrial dispute between Shri Kuwar Singh S/o Sh. Surender Singh, R/o Village - Dungar, Post - Raduva (Pakhori), Distt. - Chamoli, Garahwal and the Post Master General, Department of Post, Head Office - Dehradun, Dehradun for adjudication.

2. The reference under adjudication is:

"Whether the action of the management of Chief Post Master General, Deptt. of Posts, Dehradun in retrenching Sh. Kunwar Singh S/o Sh. Surender Singh, Eddr w.e.f. 1-1-2003 without giving him any compensation is legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

3. The case of the workman in brief is that the workman, Kunwar Singh was appointed as Extra Departmental Runner in Post Office Raduva by the Sub Divisional Inspector (Post Office) vide their memo dated 6-5-2000 on his name being sponsored by the Employment Exchange and he worked as such until his services were terminated vide letter dated 10-12-2002 w.e.f. 11-1-2003 without any notice or notice pay in lieu thereof or any retrenchment compensation in violation of provision contained in Section 25 F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Accordingly, the workman has prayed that termination of his services without paying retrenchment compensation, be declared unconstitutional; and he be reinstated with full back wages and other consequential benefits.

4. The opposite party has disputed the claim of the workman's union by filing its written statement wherein it has submitted tha the workman has been paid for the entire period of his engagement as per Rules and since the workman was never been appointed in regular capacity and the department has right to terminate/retrench any such employee who is not appointed in regular capacity, therefore, the services of the workman were retrenched when his services were no more required by the department. The opposite party has also submitted that since the department of Posts does not fall within the purview of definition of 'Industry' therefore, provisions of I.D. Act are not applicable on it as such; there arise no question of violation of any of the provisions of I.D. Act, including Section 25-F. Accordingly, it has prayed that the claim of the workman's union be rejected without any relief to the workman concerned.

5. The workman has filed rejoinder whereby it has only reiterated his averments in the statement of claim and has not introduced any new fact.

6. The parties have filed documentary evidence in support of their respective cases. The workman examined himself whereas the opposite party examined Shri Kripa Ram Malgudi in support of their case and next date was fixed for arguments; accordingly, the workman filed its written submissions in support of his case whereas the opposite party sought time for the same.

7. On the date fixed for written submission of the management, the representative of the management filed (M-34), offer of appointment to the workman along with photocopy of the application of the workman. (34 3) addressed to the Superintendent of Post, Chamoli that

consequent to his appointment as Branch Post Master w.e.f. 24-6-2009, he is withdrawing his industrial case pending before this Tribunal and requested the department authorities to get the withdrawn, intimating this Tribunal these facts. Subsequently the workman filed application (W-35), by post requesting for withdrawal of his present industrial dispute. Today the workman appeared, in person and moved applications W-36 & W-37, stating therein that he has been appointed as Branch Post Master w.e.f. 24-6-2009, as such, no dispute exists; and accordingly, has prayed that no claim award be passed.

8. In view of the above since the workman concerned has requested for withdrawal of case as no dispute exists and grievances of the workman stand redressed, there is no need to adjudicate on merit of the dispute. There is no grievance left with the workman. Resultantly, no relief is required to be given to the workman concerned and no claim award is passed. The reference under adjudication is answered accordingly.

9. Award as above.

Lucknow.
9-12-2009

N. K. PUROHIT, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 260.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सब डिवीजनल ऑफिसर (टेलीग्राफस्) के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एलसी/आर/108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 122 एवं 170/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/130, 132-136, 129, 296/2000-आईआर(डीयू)]
सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2009

S.O. 260.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.CGIT/LC/R/108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 122 & 170/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraphs) and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-12-2009.

[No. L-40012/130, 132-136, 129, 296/2000-IR (DU)]
SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT JABALPUR

Presiding Officer : SHRI MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN

NO. CGIT/LC/R/108/2000

Shri Sashidhar Yadav,
S/o J. R. Yadav, Vill:Ketanjora,
Post: Pagsuwa,
Jashpurnagar (MP) 496331 . . . Workman

Versus

The Sub Divisional Officer (Telegraphs),
Raigarh 496001

The Sub Divisional Officer (Telegraphs),
Pathalgaon,
Jashpurnagar (MP) 496331 . . .Managements

NO. CGIT/LC/R/110/2000

Shri Damroodhar Izardar,
S/o N. Pizardar, C/o Sh. Y. P. Izardar
O/o Distt. Judge,
Raigarh 496001 . . . Workman

Versus

The Sub Divisional Officer (Telegraphs),
Raigarh 496001

The Sub Divisional Officer (Telegraphs),
Pathalgaon,
Jashpurnagar (MP) 496331 . . . Managements

NO. CGIT/LC/R/111/2000

Shri Fulgence Toppo,
S/o Wilison Toppo

Telephone Office
Jashpurnagar (MP) 496331 . . . Workman

Versus

The Sub Divisional Officer (Telegraphs),
Raigarh 496001

The Sub Divisional Officer (Telegraphs),
Pathalgaon,
Jashpurnagar (MP) 496331 . . .Managements

NO. CGIT/LC/R/112/2000

Shri Nistar Khalko, Ex. worker of Telecom Deptt.,
Vill: Chundaraha
PO Cheraghoghra, Tahsil Bagiciha
Jashpur 496331 . . .Workman

Versus

The Sub Divisional Officer (Telegraphs),
Raigarh 496001

The Sub Divisional Officer (Telegraphs),
Pathalgaon,
Jashpurnagar (MP) 496331 . . .Managements

NO. CGIT/LC/R/113/2000

Shri Shankar Ram Yadav,
S/o Krishna Ram Yadav,
Milan Chowk, Khajanchi Toli
Jashpurnagar (MP) 496001 ...Workman

Versus

The Sub Divisional Officer (Telegraphs),
Raigarh 496001

The Sub Divisional Officer (Telegraphs),
Pathalgaon,
Jashpurnagar (MP) 496331 ...Managements

NO. CGIT/LC/R/114/2000

Shri Khirido Oshwal Ekka,
S/o Esdar Ekka,
Telephone Office
Jashpurnagar (MP) 496001 ...Workman

Versus

The Sub Divisional Officer (Telegraphs),
Raigarh 496001

The Sub Divisional Officer (Telegraphs),
Pathalgaon,
Jashpurnagar (MP) 496331 ...Managements

NO. CGIT/LC/R/122/2000

Shri Rambaran Ram,
Vill. Buddhadand,
PO: Musagudhari
Tahsil Bagicha,
Jashpurnagar (MP) 496001 ...Workman

Versus

The Sub Divisional Officer (Telegraphs),
Pathalgaon,
Jashpurnagar (MP) 496331 ...Managements

NO. CGIT/LC/R/170/2000

Shri Karuna Sagar Gupta,
S/O Sh. Chetan Ram, Vill:Kotba,
Jashpurnagar (MP) 496001 ...Workman

Versus

The Sub Divisional Officer (Telegraphs),
Raigarh 496001

The Sub Divisional Officer (Telegraphs),
Pathalgaon,
Jashpurnagar (MP) 496331 ...Managements

AWARD

Passed on this 16th day of December, 2009

1. a. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/130/2000/IR (DU) dated 21-6-2000 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

"Whether the action of the management of Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraphs), Raigarh and Pathalgaon (MP) in terminating the services of Sh. Sashidhar Yadav S/o J. R. Yadav, Ex-casual labour w.e.f 1983/5-6-1999 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

b. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/132/2000/IR (DU) dated 21-6-2000 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraphs), Raigarh and Pathalgaon (MP) in terminating the services of Sh. Damroodhar Izardar, Ex-casual labour w.e.f 1996 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

c. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/133/2000/IR (DU) dated 21-6-2000 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

"Whether the action of the of Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraphs), Raigarh and Pathalgaon in terminating the services of Sh. Fulgence Toppo, S/o Shri Wilison Toppo, Ex-casual labour w.e.f 1989/7-6-1999 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

d. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/134/2000/IR (DU) dated 21-6-2000 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraphs), Raigarh and Pathalgaon (MP) in terminating the services of Sh.Nishtar Khalko , S/o Gabrial Khalko, Ex-casual labour w.e.f 1988/12-2-1999 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

e. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/135/2000/IR (DU) dated 21-6-2000 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraphs), Raigarh and Pathalgaon (MP) in terminating the services of Sh. Shankar Ram Yadav, Ex-casual labour w.e.f 1989 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

f. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/136/2000/IR (DU) dated 21-6-2000 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraphs), Raigarh and Pathalgaon (MP) in terminating the services of Sh. Khirido Oshwal Ekka, Ex-casual labour w.e.f 1996

is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

g. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/129/2000/IR (DU) dated 30-6-2000 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:-

"Whether the action of the management of Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraphs), Pathalgaon (MP) in terminating the services of Sh. Rambaran Ram, Ex-casual labour w.e.f 1996/29-5-1999 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

h. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/296/2000/IR (DU) dated 25-9-2000 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:-

"Whether the action of the Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraphs), Raigarh and Pathalgaon (MP) in terminating the services of Sh. Karuna Sagar Gupta, w.e.f. 1987/31-12-1996 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. In all the above references common question of laws and facts are involved for adjudication. As such, all the references are taken up together for a common award.

3. The cases of the workmen, in short is that the workmen were engaged as casual labour on muster roll under Sub-Divisional Officer, Raigarh and again under S.D.O., Pathalgaon. The workmen Shri Sashidhar Yadav worked in 1983-259, 1984-18, 1985-107, 1986-173, 1987-122 and 1988-74 days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs), Raigarh (MP). Again he worked in 1991-315, 1992-319, 1993-321, 1994-328, 1995-285 and 1996-319 days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs), Pathalgaon (MP). Similarly the workman Shri Damroodhar Izardar worked in 1981-140, 1982-121, 1983-48, 1984-259, 1988-162, 1989-325 and 1990-339 days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs), Raigarh (MP). Again he worked in 1991-308, 1992-332, 1993-328, 1994-325, 1995-324 and 1996-319 days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs), Pathalgaon. Similarly the workman Shri Fulgence Toppo worked in 1982-72, 1983-280, 1984-201, 1985-116, and 1986-162 days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs), Raigarh (MP). Again he worked in 1991-323, 1992-325, 1993-320, 1994-320, 1995-324 and 1996-315 days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs), Pathalgaon. Similarly the workman Shri Nishtar Khalko worked in 1983-227, 1984-330, 1985-177, 1986-75, 1987-136 and in 1988-110 days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs), Raigarh (MP). Similarly the workman Shri Shankar Ram Yadav worked in 1983-325, 1984-344, 1985-164, 1986-50, 1987-20 days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs), Raigarh (MP). Again he worked in 1991-326, 1992-343, 1993-339, 1994-303, 1995-354, 1996-323 and 1998-120 days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs), Pathalgaon. Similarly the workman Shri Khirido Oshwal Ekka worked in 1982-72, 1983-280, 1984-207, 1985-133, 1986-199, 1987-135 and 1988-189 days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs). Raigarh (MP). Again he worked in 1990-336, 1991-327, 1992-320, 1993-307, 1994-312, 1995-331 and in 1996-321 days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs), Pathalgaon. Similarly the workman Shri Rambaran Ram worked in 1981-75, 1982-309 &, 1983-171, days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs), Raigarh (MP). Again he worked in 1990-275, 1991-289 & 1992-254, days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs), Pathalgaon. Similarly the workman Shri Karuna Sagar Gupta worked in 1982-127, 1983-271, 1984-259, 1985-164, 1986-50 & February 87-20 days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs), Raigarh (MP). Again he worked from March-1987 to 1/1996 under SDET, Raigarh and Pathalgaon on ACG-17.

4. The further case of the workman is that those casual labours, who worked 240 days in any calendar year prior to 1988, are entitled to be regularized under the scheme known as casual labours (Grant of Temporary status and Regularisation) Scheme of the Department of Telecom. 1989. These workmen had worked for more than 240 days in a calendar year prior to 1988 but the management have not granted the said benefit to the workmen even though they have fulfilled the criteria as per the scheme. It is stated that instead of giving the benefit of the scheme, the workmen have been terminated by the managements without following the mandatory provisions of Sections 25-F and 25-N of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (in short I.D. Act, 1947). It is submitted that the reference be answered in favour of the workmen.

5. The management appeared in the reference and filed Written Statement in each of the references separately. The case of the management, inter-alia, is that the workmen were engaged on daily wages as casual labours on muster roll and were automatically terminated on expiry of the time stipulated or at the end of every month. They were again deployed if they so desired to work. Hence the question of termination from work doesnot arise. The workman Shri Sashidhar Yadav was engaged in the year 1983 for 259 days, 1984-18, 1985-107, 1986-162 and in 1987-122 days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs), Raigarh. Thereafter he left the work on his own will. Similarly the workman Shri Damroodhar Izardar was engaged in the year 1981-140, 1982-117, 1983-48 & in the year 1984-259 days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs), Raigarh. Thereafter he left the work on his own will. Similarly the workman Shri Fulgence Toppo was engaged in the year 1982-72, 1983-321, 1984-183, 1985-121 and in the year 1986 for 162 days under S.D.O. (Telegraphs), Raigarh. Thereafter he left the work on his own will. Similarly the workman Shri Nishtar Khalko was engaged in the year 1983 for 227, 1984-300, 1985-177, 1986-75, 1987-136 and in the year 1988 for 110 days. Thereafter he left the work on his own will. Similarly the workman Shri Shankar Ram Yadav was engaged in the year 1984 for 669, 1985-164, 1986-50 and in the year 1987 for 20 days. Thereafter he left the work on his own will. Similarly the workman Shri Khirido Oshwal Ekka was engaged in the year 1982 for 72 days, 1983-280, 1984-207, 1985-133, 1986-199, 1987-135 and

in the year 1988 for 189 days. Thereafter he left the work on his own will. Similarly the workman Shri Ram Baran Ram was engaged in the year 1981 for 75 days, 1982-288, 1983-171, 1988-88 and in the year 1989 for 90 days. Thereafter he left the work on his own will. Similarly the workman Shri Karuna Sagar Gupta was engaged in the year 1982 for 127 days, 1983-271, 1984-259, 1985-164, 1986-50 and in the year 1987 for 20 days. Thereafter he left the work on his own will.

6. The further case of the management is that the Telecom Department had framed a policy for conferring temporary status to casual labours known as "Casual Labours grant of temporary status and regularization scheme 1989". The following were the conditions:-

a. Engaged prior to 30-3-1985.
b. Continuing as casual labour on 7-11-1989
c. Have completed 240 days in a year

It is stated that the policy had further been extended to casual workers engaged in project/Electrification work vide 269-A/93-STN dated 25-6-1993 and also to circle vide order No. 269-4/93-STN dated 17-12-1993. The following criteria were required:-

a. Having been engaged between 30-3-85 to 22-6-88.

b. Still continuing in service as casual labour on the date of respective orders.

c. Not remained absent for more than 365 days with effect from the respective orders.

It is stated that there was no provision for regularization rather the policy was to give temporary status for extending certain benefits. These workmen is said to have left the work prior to the scheme and orders. Moreover they have not submitted any document to show that they were in continuous service at the time of the orders of the said scheme. It is also stated that the workman had filed a case No. OA-279/97 before the Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal, Jabalpur (MP) but the same was dismissed. It is stated that the workmen were engaged in the project work on casual basis on muster roll for certain period and not on regular employment Section 25-F of the I.D. Act did not attract. They left the job of their own will and there was no termination and retrenchment by the managements. Under the circumstances, it is submitted that these workmen are not entitled to any relief.

7. On the basis of the pleadings of both the parties, the following issues are settled for adjudication-

I. Whether the action of the management of Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraphs), Raigarh and Pathalgaon (MP) in terminating the services of the above workmen is justified?

II. If not, to what relief, the workman is entitled?

8. The following facts are admitted by the parties in their pleadings.

1. The workmen were engaged by the management as casual labours on muster roll under Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraphs), Raigarh.

2. The department of Telecom had formulated a scheme known as "Casual Labours (Grant of Temporary status and Regularisation) Scheme" vide letter No. 269-10/89 dated 7-11-1989.

9. Issue No.1:

Now the important point for consideration is as to whether the workmen were terminated by the management instead of providing them temporary status under the scheme. To prove the case, the workmen have adduced oral and documentary evidence. All the workmen have deposed in their own reference cases. In reference Case No. R/108/2000, the workman Shri Sashidhar Yadav has supported his case in his evidence. In his evidence, he has specified the days he worked each year from 1983 to 1988. Similarly he has specified the days of work done by him from 1991 to 1996. His evidence clearly shows that he was not continuing as casual labour in the year 1989 which was one of the condition for extending the benefit of the scheme. In support of the case, he has filed statements of attendance record which are marked as Exhibit W/1 and W/2. These statements show that he had worked till 1987. He has further filed self made statements from 1991 to 1996. This statements are not admitted by the management not it is certified by the management. It is urged on behalf of the workman that the management had not furnished the statements of these periods. This argument of the workman is not acceptable because the management had furnished the statements of the attendance of the period of 1983 to 1987. Thus his evidence does not prove that he worked after 1987 and he was covered under the scheme of the department for granting temporary status.

10. In R/110/2000, the workman Damroodhar Izardar has also specified the days of each year for which he had worked. He has also filed photocopies of statements of attendance and photocopies of bills. The management witness has also admitted these documents. The statements of attendance are marked as Exhibit W/1 and W/2 and the bills are marked as Exhibit W/3 to W/11. These statements and bills have supported the evidence of the workman to the extent that the workman worked from 1981 to 1984 and the bills show that he worked only in the year 1991. The documentary evidence shows that he was not continuing as casual labour on the date of order issued for implementing the scheme which was prerequisite condition for granting temporary status.

11. In R/111/2000 the workman Fulgence Toppo has also supported his case that he worked from 1982 to 1986 on specified days as in his evidence. Thereafter he

worked from 1991 to 1996 on specified days. To support his evidence, he has filed statement of attendance which is Paper No. 2/10. This shows that he worked from 1982 to 1986. This fact is also admitted by the management that he worked under S.D.O. (Telegraph), Raigarh. The workman has also filed self statement of the work done from 1991 to 1996. This statement is not admitted by the management. As such, there is no documentary evidence to show that he had worked from 1991 to 1996 and is not reliable. The only evidence to substantiate his case is that he worked till 1986. This shows that he did not fulfill the criteria for granting tenporary status.

12. In R/112/2000, the workman Nishtar Khalko has supported his case in his evidence. He has also stated that he worked from 1983 to 1988 on specified days as has been stated in his evidence. This itself shows that he was not fulfilling the criteria of the policy for granting temporary status. He has filed statements of his work done till April 1987 and the reply of the management filed before the A.L.C. Bilaspur. These documents are admitted by the management witness and are marked as Exhibit W/1 and W/2 respectively. These documents also do not prove that the said scheme is applicable to this workman.

13. In R/113/2000 the workman Shanker Ram Yadav has stated that he worked from 1983 to 1987 at Raigarh on specified days. Thereafter he worked from 1991 to 1998 at Pathalgaon. In support the workman has filed photocopy of statement of attendance record given by the S.D.O., Raigarh that he worked from 1983 to Feb-1987. The management witness has also admitted that he had worked till 1987. There is no other documentary evidence to prove that he had worked from 1991 to 1998. As such, the oral evidence appears to be not reliable because for the work done 1983 to 1987, the management had furnished his certificate. Thus the said scheme appears to be not applicable to this workman as he was not continuous service at the time of order of the said scheme.

14. In R/114/2000, the workman Khirido Oshwal, Ekka has also stated in his evidence that he worked from 1982 to 1988 at Raigarh on specified days. Thereafter from 1990 to 1996, he worked at Pathalgaon. In support of his evidence, he has filed photocopies of statements of attendance record duly signed by the S.D.O. (Telegraph), Raigarh which shows that he worked from 1982 to 1988. The management witness has also admitted that he had worked till 1988. This evidence shows that the scheme is not applicable in his case. There is no documentary evidence for the period of 1990 to 1996 except the self statements and it cannot be relied upon in evidence.

15. In R/122/2000, the workman Rambaran Ram has also stated in his evidence that he worked from 1981 to 1983 at Raigarh. Thereafter from 1990 to 1992, he worked at Pathalgaon. He has filed photocopies of statement of the attendance of the period of 1981 to 1983. The said statement appears to have been given by the S.D.O. (Telegraph), Raigarh. These period is also admitted by the management witness. This evidence itself shows that he was not in continuous employment and the scheme is not applicable. There is no reliable documentary evidence to prove that he had worked from 1990 onward. He appears to be not entitled to get the benefit of the scheme.

16. In R/170/2000, the workman Karuna Sagar Gupta has stated in his evidence that he has worked from 1982 to February 1987 at Raigarh and thereafter till 1996 at Jashpur. The workman has filed the statements of his attendance signed by the S.D.O. Raigarh which are marked as Exhibit W/1 to W/3. These statements are admitted by the management witness. These statements only prove that he worked till Feb-87. This shows that these statements do not prove that he fulfilled the criteria of the scheme. The period after that is not supported by any documentary evidence, as such is not acceptable. Thus the evidences of the workmen as has been discussed above show that they were not in continuous service at the time of order of the said scheme rather they had already left the work of casual labours of the management.

17. On the other hand, the management has examined one same witness namely Shri Rekharaj Singh, Divisional Engineer, Telecom, BSNL in all the references separately. His evidence clearly shows that after 1988 none of the workmen had worked as casual labour under the management. He has also stated that they were casual labour on muster roll and they had left the work on their own will. He has categorically stated that they had not worked at Pathalgaon. He has also stated that the workmen were not entitled to any relief. He has been cross-examined but there is nothing to disbelieve this witness. Thus the evidence of both the parties clearly show that they were not engaged on casual labour at the time when the scheme was formulated.

18. Another point for consideration is as to whether these workmen were retrenched and the provision of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act 1947 was followed before the so called termination or not? It is an admitted fact that no compensation was paid under the provision of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947. The management has emphatically stated that the workmen do not come under the provision of Sec-2(oo) of the I.D. Act and as such there was no retrenchment. It is a case of the management that they were engaged in the project and after completion of the project, their services were not required. Morevoer the workmen left the work on their own will.

19. Admittedly the workmen were casual labour and they were not engaged on regular basis. The evidence of the workmen shows that none of the workmen worked after 1988 as has been discussed above. The evidence further shows that the workmen during a period of a calendar year preceding the date with reference worked under the employer less than 240 days. This shows that they were not in continuous service under the provision of Section 25-B of the I.D. Act. As such, they were not entitled to get compensation under the provision of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947.

20. On the other hand, the management's sole witness in all the references has stated that the workmen were employed purely on casual and on need basis till the work was available on sanctioned project and their employment came to an end automatically on completion of the project work. There is no cross-examination on the above point regarding the engagement of the workmen on muster roll in the project. There is no reason to disbelieve the witness. The witness appears to be trust worthy. The evidence clearly shows that the engagement of the workmen was under a stipulation and on completion of the project their services were automatically ended. This shows that their contract of services covered under the provision of Section 2(oo)(bb) of the I.D. Act, 1947. It is clear that their disengagement from the employment was not retrenchment. Thus, this issue is decided in favour of the management and against the workmen.

21. **Issue No. II-**

On the basis of the discussion made above, it is clear that any of the workmen are not entitled to any relief. Accordingly the reference is answered in favour of the management.

22. Hence, the award is passed without any order to costs.

23. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 261.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं आई.सी.ए. आर. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद मे केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नं. I चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 66/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/177/2005-आई.आर.(सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2009

S.O. 261.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.66 /2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. I Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Wheat Research Directorate (ICAR) and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 29-12-2009.

[No. L-42012/177/2005-IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, I, CHANDIGARH

Case No. I.D. 66 of 2006

Shri Naseeb Singh, S/o Shri Mange Ram, Vill. & P.O. Chuhadpur Tehsil & Distt. Jind (Haryana) Jind.

.....Applicant

Versus

The Director, Wheat Research Directorate (ICAR), Pb. No. 158, Kunjpura Road Karnal- 132001.

.....Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : None

For the management : Sh. R. K. Sharma

AWARD

Passed on : 16-12-2009

Government of India, Ministry of Labour, vide notification No. L-42012/177/2005 (IR) (C-M-II) dated 19th October, 2006, referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

> "Whether the action of the management of Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal in terminating the services of Sh. Naseeb Singh S/o Sh. Mange Ram, Messenger w.e.f. 31-7-2004 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman is entitled ?"

2. Case repeatedly called. None appeared on behalf of the workman despite knowledge. It appears that workman is not interested to persue his case. in view of the above, as the workman is not apperaring of pursue his case, the present reference is returned to the Central Government for want of prosecution. Central Government be informed. File be consigned.

Chandigarh
Dated 16-12-2009

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 262.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार आई.एफ.सी. आई. लिमिटेड के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय I, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 7/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-12-09 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं. एल-12011/27/2002-आई. आर. (बी-II)]

यू. एस. पाण्डेय, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2009

S. O. 262.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 7/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court I, Delhi, now as shown in the Annexure in Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of IFCI Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 30-12-09.

[No. L-12011/27/2002-IR (B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE DR. R. K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, KARKARDOOMA COURT COMPLEX, DELHI

I. D. No. 7/2006

The General Secretary,
All India IFCI Employees Association,
61, IFCI Tower,
2nd Floor, Nehru Place,
New Delhi-110019. ...Workman

Versus

The General Manager,
Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited,
61, IFCI Tower, Nehru Place,
New Delhi-110019 ...Management

AWARD

A scheme, known as I.F.C.I's Scheme for appointment in clerical and subordinate cadres of dependents of deceased employees of the Corporation on compassionate grounds, (hereinafter referred to as the Scheme), was formulated by Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the Management) on 1-1-1979. Between June, 1981 to June 1996, 19 dependents of the employees, who died in harness, were appointed on compassionate grounds by the management. On 26-3-99 the management decided not to make any appointment on compassionate grounds. All India I.F.C.I. Employees Association (hereinafter referred to as the claimant) raised demands for giving effect to the aforesaid scheme, vide its letters dated 10-2-99, 25-10-99, 24-12-99, 24-12-2000 and 4th of September, 2000, which remained unheeded. The claimant raised a dispute before the Conciliation Officer. Since conciliation proceedings failed, the Conciliation Officer submitted its failure report to the appropriate Government. On consideration of the said report the Government declined to refer the dispute for adjudication, vide its order dated 7-11-2002. Aggrieved by the said action of the appropriate Government, three writ petitions were preferred before High Court of Delhi. Vide judgment dated 23-12-2005, High Court commanded the appropriate Government to refer the dispute for compulsory adjudication. Consequently the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, vide order No. L-12011/27/2002 -IR(BII), New Delhi, dated 9-3-2006, with following terms :

> "Whether the demand made by All India Industrial Finance Corporation Employees' Association for appointment of dependents on compassionate grounds by the management of Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited in respect of 7 employees who died in harness, as contained in their demand letter dated 30-10-2000, is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the dependent union is entitled ?"

2. Claimant filed its claim statement pleading that it had submitted charter of demands to the management vide letters dated 16-4-77 and 18-9-1979 and in pursuance of the said demands the scheme was introduced and circulated by the management, vide its circular dated 3-3-1979. The management confirmed introduction of the Scheme vide its letter dated 19-9-79. Between June, 1981 to June, 1996 about 19 dependents of the employees, who died in harness, were appointed by the management in pursuance of the Scheme. Shri Banarsi died on 26-4-96, Partap Singh died on 18-4-1997, Shri Jai Narain Singh died on 7-6-93, Shri K. Sampath died on 8-4-98 , Shri Bhagwan Dass died on 19-11-98 and Shri C.L.Ram died on 15-5-2000, while rendering their services to the management. Due to distress and sudden depriviation on account of untimely death of the aforesaid employees, their dependents requested the management for appointment on suitable post on compassionate grounds, in pursuance of the aforesaid Scheme. Naresh Kumar, Rakesh Kumar, Mahehder Singh, Mrs. K.Sampath, Vivek Kumar and Sanjay Kumar Ram, the dependents of the aforesaid deceased employees respectively, moved applications for their appointment on compassionate grounds, which applications were declined by the management and as such, present dispute arose.

3. From past seven years not a single person was appointed as Peon, Peon-cum-Chowkidar and Sweeper by

the management. On 30th of June,1981 there were 383 officers, 535 employees in clerical cadre and 214 employees in sub staff cadre working with the management. The strength of clerical cadre was decreased to 130 and that of sub staff cadre employees to 53 as on 30-9-2005. The management had engaged persons on contract for the job of sweeping, cleaning, dusting and watch and ward duties inside its office premises. It was so done with a view to avoid engagement of permanent employees, though the said jobs are of perennial in nature. The management had engaged 21 persons at its Head Office at Nehru Place, New Delhi for doing the job of sweeping, cleaning and dusting inside multi storeyed building and about 31 persons for security duties from the contractors. The aforesaid engagements of persons from contractors is violative of Government of India Notification dated 9-12-76, which prohibits engagement of persons on contract basis for the aforesaid jobs. Besides the aforesaid employees engaged by the management at its head office, 70 persons are engaged by the managements at its Regional Office, through contractors. The claimant took up the matter with the management from 1993 till September, 2000, agitating the claim of dependents of deceased employees for appointment on compassionate grounds. Instead of giving appointment on compassionate grounds the management offers financial assistances to the dependents under IFCI Staff Welfare Fund-Disability and Financial Assistance Scheme, 1985. Family benefits schemes cannot be equated with the benefit of compassionate appointments. Appointment on compassionate grounds in pursuance of the Scheme is service conditions, as per Bipartite Settlement dated 5th of September, 1990. The claimant projects that Naresh Kumar, Rakesh Kumar, Mahender Singh, Mrs. Renuka Sampath, Vivek and Sanjay Kumar Ram applied for appointment on compassionate grounds within time and their applications were discarded on extraneous considerations. They are entitled for appointment in pursuance of the Scheme. An award may be passed in that regard with further directions to the management to treat them on duty from the date of their applications.

4. The management demurred the claim pleading that the claimant is not true and sole representative of families of the deceased employees. The claimant has no authority to agitate the claim, since families of the deceased employees never approached the claimant to espouse their claim. Vivek, Rajesh and Sanjay Kumar Ram approached High Court of Delhi in their personal capacity, seeking directions against the management. It has been conceded that the Scheme was formulated and came in existence since 1st of January, 79. The management claims that the Scheme was introduced by it on its own and not at the instance of the claimant. In 1985 Disabilities and Financial Assistance Scheme was introduced, in lieu of compassionate appointments. Under that scheme financial assistance is offered to the families of the employees who died in harness, to enable them to tide over the distress. Financial assistance upto the extent of Rs. 4000 p.m. is payable for a period of 15 years or till normal age of superannuation of the deceased employee, whichever is earlier. The said assistance scheme is an alternative to compassionate gratuity. The Management provides compassionate gratuity in addition to financial assistance. The said gratuity can be subject to the maxima of Rs. 15,000. In 1994 Pension Scheme was introduced for welfare of its employees. If an employee has opted for pension scheme his wife/dependent children are eligible for family pension in case of his death. Besides the aforesaid benefits the employees get retiral dues, such as provident fund, gratuity, leave encashment etc. as per extent rules. In view of the changed circumstances the management decided on 26-3-99 not to make any appointment on compassionate grounds. Request of Naresh, Rakesh Kumar, Mahender Singh, K.Sampath, Vivek Kumar and Sanjay Kumar Ram were not conceded to, considering the manpower requirement of the organization, Financial position of the concerned family, provision of alternate financial aid by the management to the families of the deceased employee, payment made by way of provident fund, gratuity, leave encashment etc. and financial assistance available under disability and financial assistance schemes of the dependents of the deceased employee are the factors which are to be considered for eligibility towards compassionate appointment.

5. The management was over staffed in class III and IV cadres. In order to achieve optimum manpower utilization, no request for compassionate appointment was acceded to after 1996. The expert committee of the management recommended introduction of voluntary retirement scheme to bring down number of employees to desired strength. Therefore, voluntary retirement schemes for class III and IV employees were introduced in February, 2000 and again in January, 2001 to reduce staff strength. In those cadres 35 class III employees and 33 Class IV employees opted for voluntary retirement. In 2003-2004 another voluntary retirement scheme was introduced and eighty employees in class III and IV cadres opted for retirement.

6. In April, 2000 Ministry of Labour, Government of India, was apprised of facts and circumstances, claiming exemption in respect of various provisions/notifications issued under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (hereinafter referred to as the Contract Labour Act). It has been claimed that cleaning and maintenance of head quarter building is outsourced and contract has been awarded to a specialized agency, which has skilled manpower to operate specialized machinery and to perform those functions. Dwindling strength of the subordinate staff has reached solely due to no recruitment in those cadres. Since dependents of the deceased employees, referred above, have been granted financial assistance as per various schemes started by the management, no case is made out for compassionate appointments. Claim put

forward by the claimant is not at all maintainable. It may be dismissed.

7. Deepak Goel, authorized representative for the claimant presents that the issues referred by the appropriate Government are legal and can be adjudicated on the basis of the facts pleaded by the parties. Shri C. K. Safaya, authorized representative, for the management also conceded to the said proposition. Therefore, the parties opted not to advance any evidence in the matter.

8. Arguments were heard at the bar. Shri Deepak Goel, authorized representative, advanced arguments on behalf of the claimant. Shri C. K. Safaya, authorized representative, advanced arguments on behalf of the management. Written submissions were also filed by the parties. I have given my careful considerations to the arguments advanced at the bar and cautiously perused the record. My findings on issues involved in the controversy are as follows:

9. First and foremost contention advanced by Shri Safaya is that the claimant is not a true representative of the families of the workmen, who had died in harness. He argued that families of the deceased workmen never approached the claimant union or its authorized representative at any point of time to espouse their claim. He presents that Ved Kumar, Rakesh Kumar and Sanjay Kumar Rao, sons of the deceased employees approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in their personal capacity for seeking direction in the nature of mandamus for their appointment on compassionate grounds. Under these circumstances, the claimant union cannot claim itself to be the representative of the families of the deceased workmen, hence claim filed by the union is bad. Contra to it Shri Goel argued that the claimant union is the registered union of the employees of the management and has been authorized by their workers to file and prosecute the present claim.

10. To adjudicate the proposition raised by the management, it is expedient to have a glance over the reference order. As detailed above a dispute was raised by the claimant union before the Conciliation Officer. When conciliation proceedings failed, a failure report was submitted before the Central Government. On consideration of the said failure report, the Central Government declined to make a reference, vide its order dated 7-11-2002 . Thereafter three writ petitions were preferred before High Court of Delhi, wherein a command was given to the Central Government to refer the dispute for adjudication to a competent court. In compliance of the said command, the present dispute was referred to this Tribunal for adjudication. This history makes it clear that initially a dispute was raised by the claimant union before the Conciliation Officer and when failure report was submitted the Government refused to make a reference of the dispute. In that eventuality writ petitions were preferred and in pursuance of the missives given by the High Court of Delhi present reference was made to this Tribunal for adjudication. While making a reference the appropriate Government was moved by the proposition as to whether the demand made by All India Industrial finance Corporation Employees Association for appointment of dependents on compassionate ground, who died in harness, as contained in their letter dated 30-10-2000, is legal and justified. This situation gives confirmation to the fact that on being commanded by High Court of Delhi the Central Government took up failure report submitted by Conciliation Officer and made this reference to this Tribunal for adjudication. It is evident that it was the demand raised by the union which was bedrock of the whole controversy.

11. Provisions of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short the Act) make it clear that the appropriate Government may refer an existing or apprehended dispute to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. Industrial dispute has been defined by clause (k) of Section 2 of the Act. Definition given in the said sub-section encompasses within its sweep any dispute or difference between the employer and employers, or between employer and workmen or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non employment or terms of employment or with the conditions of labour of any person. The Act is a legislation relating to what is known as "collective bargaining" in the economic field. This policy of the legislature is also implicit in the definition of the industrial dispute.

12. The Apex Court in Bombay Union of Journalists [1961 (II) LLJ 436] has observed that in each case in ascertaining whether an individual dispute has acquired the character of an industrial dispute, the test is whether at the date of reference, the dispute was taken up as supported by the union of the workmen of the employer against whom the dispute is raised by an individual workman or by an appreciable number of workmen. In order, therefore, to convert an "individual dispute" into an "industrial dispute", it has to be established that it had been taken up by the union of employees of the establishment or by an appreciable number of the employees of the establishment. As far as union of the workmen of establishment itself is concerned, the problem of espousal by them generally presents little difficulty, as the workmen who are members of such unions generally have a continuity of interest with an individual employee who is one of their fellow workman. But the difficulties arise when the cause of a workman, in a particular establishment, is sponsored by a union which is not of the workmen of that establishment but is one of which membership is open to workmen of their establishment as well in that industry. In such a case a union which has only microscopic number of the workmen as its member, cannot sponsor any dispute arising between the workmen and the management. Representative character of the union has to be gathered from the strength of the actual number of co-workers sponsoring the dispute.

The mere fact that a substantial number of workmen of the establishment, in which the concerned workman was employee, were also members of the union would not constitute sponsorship. It must be shown that they were connected together and arrived at an understanding by a resolution or by other means and collectively supported the dispute.

13. What a substantial or considerable number of workmen would in a given case, depend on particular facts of the case. The fact that an "industrial dispute", is supported by other workmen will have to be established either in the form of a resolution of the union of which workman may be member or of the workmen themselves who support the dispute or in any other manner. From the mere fact that a general union, at whose instance an "industrial dispute" concerning an individual workman is referred for adjudication, has on its roll a few of the workmen of the establishment as its members, it cannot be inferred that the individual dispute has been converted into an "industrial dispute". The Tribunal has, therefore, to consider the question as to how many of the fellow workman actually espoused the cause of the concerned workman by participating in the particular resolution of the Union. In the absence of a such a determination by the Tribunal, it cannot be said that the individual dispute acquired the character of an industrial dispute and the Tribunal will not acquire jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the dispute. Nevertheless, in order to make a dispute an industrial dispute, it is not necessary that there should always be a resolution of substantial or appreciable number of workmen. What is necessary is that there should be some express or collective will of a substantial or an appreciable member of the workmen treating the cause of the individual workman as their own cause. Law to this effect was laid in P. Somasundrameran [1970(1)LLJ 558].

14. It is not necessary that the sponsoring union is a registered trade union or a recognized trade union. Once it is shown that a body of substantial number of workmen either acting through a union or otherwise had sponsored the workman's cause, it is sufficient to convert it into an industrial dispute. In Pardeep Lamp Works [1970 (1) LLJ 507] complaints relating to dispute of ten workmen were filed before the conciliation officer by the individual workmen themselves. But their case was subsequently taken up by a new union formed by a large number of co- workmen, if not a majority of them. Since this union was not registered or recognized, the workmen elected five representatives to prosecute the cases of ten dismissed workmen. Thus the cases of the dismissed workmen were espoused by the new union, yet unregistered and unrecognized. The Apex Court held that the fact that these disputes were not taken up by a registered or recognized union does not mean that they were not "industrial dispute".

15. It is not expedient that same union should remain incharge of that dispute till its adjudication. The dispute may be espoused by the workmen of an establishment, through a particular union for making such a dispute an "industrial dispute", while the workman may be represented before the Tribunal for the purpose of Section 36 of the Act by a number of executive or office bearer of altogether another union. The crux of the matter is that the dispute should be a dispute between the employer and his workmen. It is not necessary that the dispute must be espoused or conducted only by a registered trade union. Even if a trade union ceases to be registered trade union during the continuance of the adjudication proceedings that would not affect the maintainability of the order of reference. Law to this effect was laid by the High Court of Orissa in Gammon India Limited [1974 (II) LLJ 34]. For ascertaining as to whether an individual dispute has acquired character of an individual dispute, the test is whether on the date of the reference the dispute was taken up as supported by the union of the workmen of the employer against whom the dispute is raised by the individual workman or by an appreciable number of the workman. In other words, the validity of the reference of an industrial dispute must be judged on the facts as they stood on the date of the reference and not necessarily on the date when the cause occurs. Reference can be made to a precedent in Western India Match Co. Ltd. [1970(II) LLJ .256].

16. It is not a matter of dispute that in the year 1977 Industrial Finance Corporation Employees Association was registered under Trade Union Act, 1926. On 16th of April, 1977 the said union served a charter of demands on the Chairman of the management. In those charter of demands, one of the demand was relating to job opportunities for the dependents of the employees dying in harness. On 18-9-79 letter was written by the President of the Union to the Chairman of the management wherein the union emphasized for resumption of talks on charter of demand, so raised. In meeting dated 31st of January, 79 the Board of Directors of the Management approved adoption of the scheme for appointment of dependents of deceased employees of the management on compassionate grounds, w.e.f 1st of January, 1979. It was circulated for information of all concerned on 3-3-1979. On 19-9-79 Shri M.N. Khushu, Deputy General Manager of the management wrote to the President of the Association wherein it was emphasized that the management has agreed to make suitable provisions in the promotion rules for creating job opportunities for the dependents of the employees who die in harness. He also made it clear that in that connection circular No. 9 of 1979 dated 3-3-1979 has already been issued. It has been subsequently detailed in the letter referred above that the management had accepted some of the demands of the association, while rest were under consideration. Consequently it has emerged that the scheme for appointment of dependents of the deceased employees on compassionate grounds was adopted by the management

at the instance of the union. 19 dependents of the employees, who died in harness, were appointed by the management on compassionate grounds, between June, 1981 to June, 1996, claims the claimant union. In its written statement the management opted not to rebut these facts. Therefore, it is evident that the scheme was adopted by the management at the instance of the claimant union and a few of the dependents of the employees, who died in harness, were appointed on compassionate grounds under the scheme.

17. A shift came in the policy of the management when a decision was taken to provide disability and financial assistance to its employees in 1985. A scheme for compassionate gratuity was formulated and adopted in the year 1990. Staff Welfare Fund was created and guidelines for its administration were issued by the management on 28-12-1990, which fund was raised in 1991. Moved by the changed scenario the management decided not to make any new appointment on compassionate grounds. Jai Narain Singh expired on 7-6-93 , Shri Bansi expired on 26-4-96, Partap Singh expired on 18-4-97 , Shri K. Sampth breathed his last on 8-4-98, Bhagwan Singh left for his heavenly abode on 19-11-98 and Shri C.L.Ram met his death on 15-5-2000. All of them died in harness. Their dependents, namely, Mahender Singh, Naresh Kumar, Rakesh Kumar, Smt. K. Sampath, Vivek Kumar and Sanjay Kumar Ram, who were sons and widow of the aforesaid deceased employees, made applications for appointments on compassionate grounds. Their applications were declined by the management and as such the union took up their cause and raised demand letter dated 30-10-2000 in that regard.

18. Dependents of the deceased employees filed their writ petitions before the High Court of Delhi, when the appropriate Government refused to refer the dispute for adjudication, on receipt of failure report from the Conciliation Officer. At the cost of repetition, it is said that the appropriate Government was commanded by High Court of Delhi to refer the dispute for adjudication and in compliance of the missives so given, the present dispute was referred to this Tribunal for adjudication. Therefore, it is evident that when the management took a decision not to make any new appointment on compassionate grounds and rejected the applications of the aforesaid dependents of the deceased employees, the cause was taken up by the claimant union and a demand was raised in that regard before the Conciliation Officer. As referred above, the scheme for compassionate appointments was approved and adopted by the management, in pursuance of threat by the union to go on strike. Consequently it is evident that the scheme for compassionate appointment was a result of collective bargaining and not a concession given by the management. When the management took a decision not to make appointment in pursuance of the said scheme, the tension started in the circles of the union. It came to the light that a difference arose between the management and the union, who was representative of the workmen in connection with non employment of the dependents of the deceased employees, who died in harness. That dispute was-also relating to the conditions of the services of the employees, who were given assurance of appointment of their dependents, on compassionate grounds in case they die in harness. That condition of service was withdrawn by the management when, it took a decision not to make new appointment on compassionate grounds. Therefore, it is evident that there were apprehension of industrial unrest. Such unrest falls within the ambit of apprehended dispute. The apprehended dispute was raised by the union before the Conciliation Officer on 30-10-2000. Consequently it is evident that when the appropriate Government took a decision not to refer this apprehended dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal, at that juncture the union was recognized union of the employees of the management. The union was competent to raise that apprehended dispute before the conciliation officer. Objection raised by the management that the union was not the representative of the families of the deceased employees is uncalled for.

19. When demand was raised by the union before the management as well as before the Conciliation Officer, at that juncture union was the recognized union of the employees of the establishment. A dispute came in forefront when the management opted not to make any appointment on compassionate grounds and rejected the application of the aforesaid claimants. That dispute was between the management and the union which was recognized union, of the employees of the establishment. Therefore, the dispute so raised was also an existing dispute, since it related to non employment of the dependents of the deceased employees who died in harness or it was relating to the terms/conditions of the employment of the employees who breathed their last, while in service of the management. Resultantly the dispute raised was an industrial dispute and the union was competent to espouse at the appropriate forum and objection so raised by the management is uncalled for on that score too.

20. It is not a matter of dispute that the Scheme was approved and adopted by the management on 1-1- 79. The claimant projects that this scheme was the result of collective bargaining while the management agitates that it was its unilateral act. Contention of the management stands belied when letter dated 19th of September, 1979 written by Shri M.N. Khushu , Deputy General Manager of the management, to the President, I.F.C.I. Employees Association, is scanned. It has been high lighted in that letter that the management have already accepted a some of the demands raised by the association, including an assurance to make suitable provision in promotion rules for creating job opportunities for the dependents of the employees, who die in harness. It has been conceded that in that connection administrative circular No. 9/79 dated

3-3-79 was already issued. Circular No. 9/79 dated 3-3-79 circulates the scheme for information of all concerned. Consequently, it is evident that the Scheme was not a unilateral act of the management. It was the result of collective bargaining exercised by the claimant union.

21. The scheme came into force on 1-1-79. In clause 2 of the Scheme board, Chairman, Corporation, dependent; employee, General Manager, and Joint General Manager are defined. The word "dependent" has been defined to mean a widow, a son, a daughter, a brother, a sister or any other close relative, nominated by the widow on whom she will be wholly dependent. "Employee" has been defined to mean a regular employee whether in the subordinate, clerical or officers cadre, whether confirmed or on probation and whether working full time or part time, but will not include temporary or casual employee. Clause 3 of the Scheme contemplates that the Corporation may, at its discretion appoint the widow or a son or a daughter of a deceased employee of the Corporation or a near relative, nominated by the widow on whom she will be wholly dependent and who will give in writing that he/she will look after the family of the deceased employee, if the widow or son or daughter or near relative, as the case may be, otherwise fulfils criteria for appointment under the Scheme. The appointment under the scheme shall be made only in clerical or subordinate cadre, viz. to the post of Clerk, Typist, Stenographer Gr.II, Telephone Operator, Telephone Operator-cum-Receptionist, Peon, Peon cum Chowkidar and Staff Car Driver.

22. Method of appointment on compassionate grounds has been provided in clause 5 of the Scheme. . It has been mentioned therein that request for appointment under the scheme should be received by the corporation within one year from the date of death of the employee. It has been provided therein that if the dependent is a minor or does not possess suitable minimum qualification(s), his/her case can be considered within four years of the death of the employee, to enable him/her to so qualify in terms of age and/or qualification(s), provided that the dependent has made a request to the Corporation within a year of the death of the employee. Minimum age limit in all cases will be 18 years and the upper age limited will be as per practice from time to time for general candidates. Where no dependent of deceased employee, within the prescribed age limit, is available for employment, the General Manager or Joint General Manager may, at his discretion, relax the upper age limit upto the maximum of five years. In the case of a widow of the deceased employee, there will no age limit. To qualify for appointment in the cadre of clerks, a dependent should have passed Bachelor's degree examination in Art, Science or Commerce or its equivalent. However in the case of a widow of a deceased employee, minimum qualification could be matriculate or equivalent thereto. For the post of Stenographer Gr.II and Typist, the candidate, besides having passed Higher Secondary or its equivalent qualification ,should fulfil the other criteria regarding the speed, accuracy or technical qualification as laid down from time to time for general candidates. For appointment to subordinate staff cadre minimum qualification shall be 8th standard. The applicant would not be required to undergo any written test for appointment, save and except that they will have to undergo a test in typewriting/stenography/telephone operating etc., in case of appointment to the posts of Typist, Stenographer or Telephone Operator etc. The applicant will be interviewed by a Selection Committee, to be constituted by the General Manager/Joint General Manager, in order to assess their suitability for a particular post. Appointment could be made against existing vacancies or in expectation of vacancies. In case where widow or son or daughter are already in employment, the Corporation, at its discretion, can consider giving employment to another son or daughter, after taking into account the individual circumstance of each case, that is, income of the member of the family already employed, the size of the family, the assets and liabilities of the family and other relevant considerations. In case there is no other son or daughter eligible for such appointment, the widow or son or daughter employed elsewhere and who is otherwise eligible for appointment in the Corporation, may he given the option of joining the Corporation. No appointment on compassionate grounds shall be made in officers' cadre.

23. As emerge out, the Scheme makes provisions for appointment of the dependents of the employee, who die in harness, in case application is moved within one year from the date of death of the employee. Minimum age limit for applicant is 18 years, while upper age limited is to be taken into account as per practice from time to time for general candidates. However, no age limit has been prescribed in the case of widow of the deceased employee. Qualifications for appointment to the post of clerical cadre is Bacherlor's degree in Arts, Science and Commerce. But in the case of the widow of the deceased employee it could be matriculate or equivalent. For appointment to subordinate staff cadre the minimum qualification shall be 8th standard. Appointment can be made against existing vacancies or in expectation of the vacancies. In case a widow, son or daughter of the deceased employee is already in employment, application of other, son or daughter can be considered at the discretion of the management, after taking into account the individual circumstance of each case, that is, income of the member of the family already employed, size of the family, assets and liabilities of the family and other relevant considerations. In case there is no son or daughter eligible for appointment, the widow or son or daughter employed elsewhere and eligible for appointment may be given an option to join the services of the management. These facts make it clear that by adoption and circular of the Scheme, the management made it clear that in the event of a death of an employee in harness, his

dependent or widow would get an employment with the management against an existing or expected vacancy. Letter dated 19-9-79 makes it clear that the management had agreed to make suitable provisions in promotion rules for creating job opportunities for dependents of the employees, who die in harness. Consequently it is evident that the scheme carved out a right in favour of the dependent/widow of the deceased employee, who die while in service of the management, for compassionate appointment.

24. Industrial Finance Corporation of India Staff Welfare Fund Disability and Financial Assistance Scheme, 1985 came in force w.e.f. 1st of July, 1985 Every permanent employee was required to subscribe to that Disability and Financial Assistance Scheme and to contribute to the Disability and Financial Assistance Fund. Financial Assistance cannot be claimed under the said Disability and Financial Assistance Scheme as a matter of right. However, the management may give assistance by monthly payment equal to last pay drawn by an employee, subject to the maximum of Rs. 2500 and a minima of Rs. 500 PM. The said assistance shall cease from the date when dependent or relative of an employee is employed in the corporation on compassionate grounds. The said scheme was remodeled in 1990 and assistance amount was enhanced to Rs. 4000 PM. Compassionate Gratuity Scheme was formulated in the year 1990 wherein gratuity upto the maxima of Rs. 15000 could be granted in case an employee dies in harness. Pension Scheme was formulated in 1994 by the Management

25. A claim was made by the management that in view of the schemes formulated and adopted by the management, a decision was taken that no new appointment on compassionate ground could be made. Question for consideration comes as to whether the schemes, formulated and adopted by the management, which are referred above, can be equated with the benefits of compassionate appointments. Answer lies in negative. As referred above assistance in financial assistance scheme shall cease to apply from the date when any dependent or relative of an employee gets a job with the management on compassionate grounds. This proposition, which is provided in clause 8 of Disability and Finance Assistance Scheme, 1985, makes it clear that the management nowhere harps on the issue that aforesaid financial assistance scheme can be equated with the benefits of an appointment on compassionate grounds. Even otherwise the Apex Court in Balbir Kaur's case [2000(II) LLJ(1)] had ruled that family benefit scheme cannot be in anyway equated with the benefit of compassionate appointments. The sudden jerk to the family by reason of the death of the bread-earner can only be absorbed by some lumpsum amount being made available to the family. This is rather unfortunate but this is a reality. The feeling of security drops to zero on the death of the bread-earner and insecurity thereafter reigns and it is at that juncture if some lumpsum amount is made available with a compassionate appointment,' the grief stricken family may find some solace to the mental agony and manage its affairs in the normal course of events. It is not that monetary benefits would be the replacement of the bread-earner, but that would undoubtedly bring some solace to the situation. As announced by the Apex Court in the precedent referred above, family benefit schemes cannot be equated to the benefit of compassionate appointments. Therefore, the contention of the management that decision was taken not to appoint anyone on compassionate grounds, in view of the family benefits schemes, detailed above, is unfortunate one.

26. Jai Narayan met his death on 6th of June, 93. His widow Risali had moved an application on 21-6-93, detailing therein that on account of sudden demise of her husband her family had lost a bread earner. Her son Mahender Singh was educated upto matriculation and about 32 years of age. She requested that he may be given suitable employment on compassionate grounds, so that grief striken family may get a respite. General Secretary, of the union also Wrote to the management on 6th of September. 93 pleading that Mahender Singh son of Late Jai Naryan may be given appointment as sub-staff on compassionate grounds. The request so made was declined by the management.

27. Banarsi Dass was working as a sweeper-cum-farash with the management, who met an untimely death on 26-4-96. His widow, namely, Prem Devi moved an application on 13-5-96 seeking appointment of her son Naresh Kumar on compassionate grounds. It was detailed in the application that she is a poor, helpless and illitrate lady, having five children. She was having no means of livelihood. Her son Naresh Kumar was 8th standard pass. She requested that job on compassionate ground may be given to him so that her family may meet two ends. Application moved by Smt. Prem Devi was declined by the management. Letter dated 6-9-96 was addressed to her detailing therein that her application was considered and it was not possible to accept her request, in pursuance of the existing rules. Consequently it is emerging over the record that application of Smt. Prem Devi, for appointment of her son Naresh on compassionate ground, was considered and the management opted to decline it only on the ground that it was not possible to appoint her son on compassionate ground, in view of the existing rules.

28. Shri Partap Singh was employed as Subedar Gr.I with the management, who left for his heavenly above on 18-4-1997. He was survived by his widow and six children. On 19-5-97 Smt. Phoolwati widow of Partap Singh moved an application for compassionate appointment of her son Rakesh in the management. She detailed in the application that she was 50 years of age and suffering from bronchitis, asthama, besides other ailment. She was having no source of income. Her son Rakesh was aged 26 years and a

non-matric. She claimed for appointment of her son on compassionate ground in sub-staff cadre. Letter dated 3-6-97 was written by the management informing her that she can be given financial assistance under disability and financial assistance scheme. It was informed that she was entitled to assistance to the tune of Rs. 2500 PM and was asked whether she was willing to seek financial assistance. Letter dated 28-7-97 was written to Phoolwati informing her that it was not possible to accept her request for appointment of her son on compassionate grounds. She again wrote to the management on 3-9-97 requesting appointment of her son on compassionate grounds, which request was declined vide letter dated 23-9-97.

29. Sampath expired on 8-4-98 due to an accident. On 27-4-98 his widow wrote to the management that she has to brought up her two children aged about 11 years and 7 years respectively. She projected that she was matriculate. She sought financial assistance under disability and financial assistance scheme, besides appointment for herself on compassionate grounds. Her request was also declined by the Management.

30. Shri Bhagwan Dass expired on 19-11-98 , while serving the management. He was survived by his widow, one daughter and two sons. Maya Devi widow of Bhagwan Dass moved an application for 22-3-99 for appointment of her son Vivek Kumar on compassionate grounds. She detailed therein that her daughter Monika is physically challenged, who cannot walk and eat without help of others. She claims that she herself was suffering from brain tumour and skin disease. She projects that her son Vivek Kumar was 20 years of age and educated upto 8th standard. She requested for his appointment on compassionate grounds. On 3-5-99 she was informed that it was not possible to appoint her son on compassionate grounds. She was further advised to have assistance under disability and financial assistance scheme

31. Chotey Lal Ram was serving as Sweeper with the management, who met his death on 15-5-2000 in an accident. He was survived by his widow, his mother, three sons and one daughter. His widow Tashmani wrote a letter on 4-7-2000, seeking appointment of her son Sanjay Kumar Ram on compassionate grounds. Her son was 18 years of age and 8th standard pass, on the date of application, moved by Smt. Tashmani. On 6-9-2000 she was informed that appointment of her son on compassionate ground was not possible. However, she was advised to have assistance under disability and financial assistance scheme.

32. The object of the Scheme is to grant appointment to a dependent family member of an employee dying in harness or who retired on medical grounds, thereby leaving his family in penuiary and without means of livelihood. The Scheme is to relieve the family of the employee concerned from financial destitution and to help it get over the emergency. Appointment on compassionate grounds are to be made in such a way that persons appointed to the post do have essential educational and technical qualifications and experience required for the post. An application for compassionate appointment is not to be rejected merely on the ground that the family of the employee has received the benefits under various welfare schemes. While considering a request for appointment on compassionate grounds, a balanced and objective assessment of financial condition of the family has to be made, taking into account its assets and liabilities (including the benefits received in various welfare schemes) and all other relevant factors such as number of earning member, size of the family, age of the children and the essential needs of the family. Compassionate appointment should be made available to the person concerned, if there is a vacancy and he or she is found eligible and suitable under the Scheme. An application for compassionate appointment, consequent on death of a group "D" staff, is to be considered with sympathy, by applying relaxed standards, depending, on facts and circumstances of the case. Such appointments are to have precedence over absorption of surplus employees and regularization of daily wage/casual workers.

33. The Apex Court in G. Anantha Rajeshwara Rao [1994 (I)SCC 192] had considered the scheme of compassionate appointments formulated by the Government of India and ruled that appointment on grounds of descent clearly violates Article 16(2) of the Constitution, but if the appointment is confined to the son or daughter or widow of the Government servant who died in harness, who need immediate appointment on the ground of immediate need of assistance in the event of there being no other earning member in the family to supplement the loss of income from the bread winner to relieve the economic distress of the members of the family, it is unexceptionable. Again in Umesh Kumar Nagpal [JTI994(3)SC 525], the Apex Court considered the scheme and laid down following principles in that regard.

(1) Only dependents of an employee dying in harness, leaving his family in penuiary and without any source of livelihood, can be appointed on compassionate grounds.

(2) The posts in group "C" and "D" are the lowest posts in non manual and manual categories and hence those posts alone can be offered on compassionate grounds.

(3) The whole object of granting compassionate appointments is to enable the family to tide over the sudden crisis and to relieve the family of the deceased from financial destitution and to help it get over the emergency.

(4) Offering compassionate appointments as a matter of course, irrespective of financial condition of the family of the deceased or medically retired government servant, is legally impermissible

(5) Neither the qualification of the applicant (dependent family member) nor the post held by the deceased or medically retired government servant is relevant. If the applicant finds it below his dignity to accept the post offered, he is free not to accept it. The post is not to be offered to cater his status but to see family through the economic calamity.

(6) Compassionate appointment cannot be granted after lapse of a reasonable period and it is not a vested right which can be exercised at any time in future, and

(7) Compassionate appointment cannot be offered by an individual functionary on an ad hoc basis.

34. In Asha Ram Chander Ambedker and others [JT1994 (2) SC 183] the Apex Court ruled that the High Courts and Administrative Tribunals cannot give directions for appointment of a person on compassionate ground but can merely direct consideration of the claim for such appointment. In Dinesh Kumar [JT 1996(5) SC 319] and Smt. A. Radhika Therumalai [JT 1996 (9) SC 197] it was announced that appointment on compassionate ground can be made only, if a vacancy is available for that purpose. In Rami Devi and others [JT 1996(6) SC 646] it was ruled that if the scheme relating to appointment on compassionate ground is accepted to all sort of casual, ad hoc employees, including those who are working as apprentice, then the scheme cannot be justified on constitutional grounds.

35. Catena of decision were considered by the Apex Court in Mohd. Rajodian [2003(7)SCC 511] and it was laid therein that the purpose of providing compassionate appointments is to mitigate the hardship, caused due to sudden death of the bread winner in the family. It is to relieve the distress of the family that such appointments are made. But these considerations cannot operate when the application is made after a long delay. In Ankur Gupta [2003 (7)SCC 704] the Apex Court reiterated that appointment on compassionate grounds cannot be claimed as a matter of right. In Somveer Singh [2007(4)SCC 778] it was laid that appointment on compassionate ground is an exception carved out of the general rule that recruitment to public service is to be made in a transparent and acceptable manner, providing opportunity to all eligible persons to participate in the selection process. Such appointments are required to be made on the basis of open invitation of applications and merit. Dependents of employees who died in harness do not have any special or additional claim to public services other than the one conferred if any, by the employer. The claim for compassionate appointment and the right, if any, is traceable only to the claimant, out of the executive instructions, rules etc. framed by the employer in the matter of providing employment on compassionate grounds. There is no right of whatsoever nature to claim compassionate appointments on any ground other than the one, if any, conferred by the employer by way of schemes or instructions, as the case may be. The court made it clear that the whole object of granting compassionate employment is thus to enable the family to tide over the sudden crisis. The object is not to give a member of such family a post much less than the post held by the deceased. In M. T. Latheesh [2006 (7)SCC 350], the Apex Court cautioned that indiscriminate grant of employment on compassionate grounds would shut the door for employment to the ever growing population of an unemployed youth.

36. Now it would be considered whether the management was justified in rejecting the applications of the aforesaid dependents of the deceased employees seeking appointment on compassionate grounds. As emerge over the record, the applications were rejected by the management simply on the ground that it was not possible to accept their request for appointment on compassionate grounds, in view of the existing rules. The management became oblivious of the fact that the Scheme for appointment of the dependents of deceased employees on compassionate ground was in existence. As detailed above, the Scheme is an integral part of the service conditions of the employees, employed with the management. At no point of time, the Scheme was withdrawn by the management. No settlement was ever arrived at between the parties to change the Scheme. No notice was ever served by the management, declaring its intention to change the Scheme. Therefore, it is evident that the Scheme is in existence and when applications of the aforesaid dependents of the deceased employees were under consideration with the management, its lost sight of that fact. Management remained oblivious of that fact and formed an opinion that appointment on compassionate grounds was not possible

37. At no point of time, when applications of the aforesaid dependents of the deceased employees, who died in harness, were under consideration the management never considered their family background, financial position, the circumstance that the family was in crisis and there was necessity to relieve the family from reaching the stage of puniary. The management was moved by the circumstance that disability and financial assistance schemes were there to relieve family of the deceased employees from distress, in which they were pushed on account of sudden demise of their bread winners. Mere receipt of usual family pension and other dues of the deceased employee by his heirs was not sufficient to deny the claim for compassionate appointments. In Kanwar Parkash Sahu [1987(55)FLR 143], High Court of Allahabad was seized with such a situation, wherein it was concluded that mere receipt of usual family pension and other dues would not come in the way of a dependent of the deceased employee seeking appointment on compassionate grounds.

38. In Jai Singh [2007 Ind. Law (Delhi) 1384] High Court of Delhi had to consider the scheme for

compassionate appointments. It was ruled, relying the precedent in Govind Parkash Vartha [2005 (10)SCC 289], that the scheme of compassionate appointment is over and above whatever is admissible to legal representative of the deceased employee as benefits of service, which one gets on the death of the employee. Therefore, compassionate appointment cannot be refused on the ground that any member of the family received the amount admissible under the rules. Here in the case the management was moved by the facts that disability and financial assistance schemes were in existence and by adverting to the benefits of those schemes families of the deceased employees would have relieved themselves from the distress, occurred on account of death of their bread winners. It is evident that the management had wrongly refused compassionate appointments to the aforesaid dependents of the deceased employees. There was no substance in the action of the management when applications of the aforesaid dependents of the deceased employees were declined by the management.

39. Claimant union projected a situation that the management reduced the existing cadre of group "C" and group "D" employees working with it. It was pleaded that on 30-6-81 there were 34% employees in officer cadre, 47% employees in group "C" Cadre and 19% employees in group" D" cadre. Adopting the policy of reduction of the strength of group "C" and group "D" employees, the management succeeded in maintaining the Strength of 64% officers, 26% employees of group "C" category and 10% employees of group" D" category, as on 30-9-05. The management had failed to rebut that proposition presented by the claimant union. Therefore, it is evident that with the passage of time strength of group "C" and group "D" employees, working with the management was considerably reduced.

40. To avoid employment in group "D" cadre posts, such as peon -cum-chowkidar, sweeper and peon etc., who were to perform jobs of sweeping, dusting, cleaning and watch and ward duties at the office premises of the management, the management employed various contract labours. There were twenty two persons employed as contract labour for doing cleaning and dusting duties inside the premises of the management, at its head quarter at New Delhi. There were thirtyone persons exclusively doing watch and ward and fire fighting duties at head quarter of the management at New Delhi. It has been claimed that seven workers employed as contract labour for operation of lifts at head quarter premises of the management, here in New Delhi. Ten security guards were employed on watch and ward duties at the Mumbai Office of the managements, besides seven persons employed as peon and seven persons as sweeper, all engaged through contractor. At Ahmedabad office three security guards and two sweepers were employed as contract labour, in Hyderabad office three peon, two sweeper and four security guards were employed as contract labour. Two security guards were employed as contract labour at the Chandigarh office, while two security guards and one sweeper were employed as contract labour at Lucknow office of the management. There were two sweeper and four security guards employed as contract labour at Kolkata office, two security guards at Kochi office, three security guards and two sweepers were employed at Bangalore office of the management. There were three security guards in Chennai office, besides one sweeper employed at Bhopal office, three security guards were employed at Patna office alongwith one sweeper, one peon was employed at Panji office as a contract labour by the management. Management could not dispel these facts, presented by the claimant union, when it opted to file its written statement.

41. On 9-12-76 Government of India issued notification under sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Contract Labour Act to prohibit employment of contract labour on and from 1st of March,1977 for sweeping, cleaning, dusting and watching the buildings owned or occupied by the establishment, in respect of which the appropriate Government was the Central Government. Issuance of that notification and its applicability to the management was not at all a matter of dispute. It is also not a matter of dispute that the aforesaid contract labours were employed by the management in contravention of the notification referred above. The management tried to present a claim that in April, 2009 Government of India was fully apprised of the facts and circumstances of their right for exemption in respect of various provisions, notified under the notification referred above. It has not been brought in fore front that any exemption was available to the management to employ contract labour for the aforesaid jobs, when employment of contract labour was prohibited by the Government of India. Therefore, it is crystal clear that the employment of contract labour on jobs which were prohibited by the notification referred above was with a view to deny the claim of dependents of the deceased employee, seeking appointment on compassionate grounds. Consequently I am constrained to conclude that applications of the dependents of the deceased employees, who died in harness were declined by the management with ulterior motive. There was no justification on the part of the management, when request of the aforesaid dependents of the deceased employees were-brushed aside by the management in cursory manner.

42. Naresh Kumar, Rakesh Kumar, Mahender Singh, Smt. K.Sampath, Vivek Kumar and Sanjay Kumar Ram moved applications in time seeking compassionate appointments, as dependents of the deceased employees namely, Banarsi, Partap Singh, Jai Narain Singh, K.Sampath, Bhagwan Das and Chotey Lal Ram. All of them were eligible for appointment in group "D" cadre and their families were in crunch when bread winners were lost by them. None was there in their families to provide support. Disability

and financial assistance scheme was not to be equated with the benefits of appointment on compassionate ground. As detailed above jobs of sweeping, cleaning, dusting, watching of inside office premises and peon etc. were of perennial in nature and the management had employed contract labours to perform those jobs. Consequently it is evident that there were vacant posts available with the management in group "D" cadres. All of the dependents were having requisite qualifications for appointment to group "D" posts.

43. Except Mahender Singh, all other dependents of the deceased were below the maxima age, fixed for group D posts. Mahender Singh was 32 years of age on 21-6-93 when application was moved by his mother seeking compassionate appointment for him. Upper age for a general category candidate is 25 years and it can be released upto five years for SC/ST category. Granting that relief upper age for appointment for group "D" category can be up to 30 yerars. Mahender Singh was over age on the date when an application seeking compassionate appointment for him was moved by his mother, widow of deceased Jai Narain. Therefore, on the date of application, Mahender Singh was not eligible for compassionate appointment. His application could not have been considered by the management under the rules. Except Mahender Singh all other dependents of the deceased employee were eligible for appointment on compassionate ground, but their applications were declined by the management on extraneous considerations, despite vacant posts lying with it.

44. Admittedly Prem Devi moved an application on 13-5-96 seeking appointment of her son Naresh Kumar on compassionate ground. Phoolwati moved application on 19-5-97 seeking appointment of Rakesh Kumar on compassionate grounds. On 27-4-98 Smt.Sampath moved an application seeking appointment for herself on compassionate grounds. Maya Devi moved an application on 22-3-99 seeking compassionate appointment of her son Vivek. On 4-7-2000 Tashmani moved an application for appointment of her son Sanjay Kumar Ram on compassionate grounds. Applications of the aforesaid dependents of the deceased employee were declined by the management. Request for appointment on compassionate grounds cannot be entertained after a long delay when a family had come out of the situation of distress. No such facts are available with the Tribunal that as and when families of the aforesaid deceased employees could get over the tide. As detailed above, on account of obstinate behaviour of the management applications of the aforesaid dependents of the deceased employees were discarded.when they made a request for seeking compassionate appointment. There was no fault on their part, when their applications were brushed aside. The management disposed of their applications on extraneous considerations, which are found to be arbitrary, unjustified and uncalled for. By now a long period has elapsed. In case the Tribunal takes the view that the distress situation is over and applications of the aforesaid dependents of the deceased employees should not be considered for compassionate appointment, in that situation management would get benefit out of its own wrong. Therefore, all these facts are sufficient to command the management to consider request of the aforesaid dependents of the deceased employees for their appointment on compassionate grounds.

45. In view of the foregoing discussions it is evident that the scheme is still in existence, which is a part of service conditions of the employees of the management. In case an employee dies in harness, his dependent is eligible for appointment on compassionate ground in group "C" or group "D" posts, in accordance with the rules contained in the Scheme. The demand made by the claimant union in respect of employment of Naresh Kumar, Rakesh Kumar, Smt. K. Sampath, Vivek Kumar and Sanjay Kumar Ram is legal and justified. The management is under an obligation to consider their request for appointment on compassionate ground in pursuance of the Scheme, within a period of 30 days from the date when this award becomes enforceable. Mahender Singh is not entitled for appointment on compassionate ground, since he was over age on the date of application. An award is accordingly passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Date 16-10-09 Dr. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 263.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार कैनरा बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/सं. 1, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 9/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/119/2005-आई आर (बी-II)]

यू. एस. पाण्डेय, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2009

S. O. 263.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 9/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-I, New Delhi, now as shown in the annexure in Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Canara Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-12-09.

[No. L-12012/119/2005-IR (B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE DR. R. K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 1, KARKARDOOMA COURT COMPLEX DELHI

LD.No.9/2006

Shri Purshottam Dass Chhokkar,
S/o Shri Ram Chhokkar,
R/o 45/23,Laxmi Garden,
Gurgaon -123001 ....Workman

Versus

The General Manager,
Canara Bank, Plot No.1,
Sector 34-A, Chandigarh -160017. ...Management

AWARD

Violations of statutory norms pushed Purshotam Dass Chhokkar in legal arena, for which act he was arrested by police of police station Old Faridabad, in case FIR No.682,registered for offence under section 420,467,471 read with section 120 B & 511 of the Penal Code. He remained in police/judicial custody from 13-12-97 till 20-12-97. He applied for leave for that period on the ground of illness of his wife. His leave application was sanctioned vide order dated 19-1-98. Subsequently his employer came to know about falsity in the leave application. He was charge sheeted on 19-1-2000. A departmental enquiry was conducted and he was dismissed from service w.e.f. 23-6-2000. Appeal preferred by him could not evoke any response. He raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer. Since conciliation proceedings failed, the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide order No.L-I2012/119/2005-IR (B-II)New Delhi dated 17-4-06 with following terms:

> "Whether the action of the management of Canara Bank in imposing the punishment of dismissal from service on Shri Purshottam Dass Chhokkar S/o Shri Ram Chhokkar Clerk, vide order dated 20-6-2000 is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. Failure report dated 31-8-05 was submitted by the conciliation officer before the appropriate Government. On 31st of October, 2005, Purshottam Dass expired leaving behind his wife, one son and two 'daughters. Thereafter the dispute, referred above, was sent by the appropriate Government to this Tribunal for adjudication on 17th of April.2006.

3. Claim statement was filed by his widow and children pleading that Shri Chhokkar was appointed as clerk with the management bank on 1-12-97. He was working at Ghaziabad branch of the Bank and was drawing his wages of Rs.12500 p.m. while posted at Ghaziabadbranch of the bank he applied for leave from 13-12-97 to 20-12-97 as his wife was not keeping well. Leave application was sanctioned vide proceedings dated 19-1-98. Incidentally he was taken into custody by the police for interrogation in a case registered at police station Old Faridabad. The leave application was supported by a medical certificate, which fact was accepted by the management bank, when leave was granted. On 19-1-2000 a charge sheet was served alleging therein that he sought leave on the ground of sickness of his wife ,which leave was granted. It was further alleged that he was detained in police custody during that period. Allegations in the charge sheet were disputed by deceased workman, vide reply dated 25-2-2000.Enquiry Officer was appointed, who held proceedings on 22-3-2000 and 6-4-2000 and submitted his report dated 2-5-2000. It was claimed that deceased workman had not committed any misconduct, as alleged .He had submitted medical certificate alongwith leave application, which was acted upon and leave was granted. The doctor, who issued medical certificate, was not produced by the bank during the course of enquiry, to prove that the certificate was false or wife of the workman was not sick. No reasonable opportunity to defend was granted to the deceased workman. Procedure of enquiry was not explained to him. He opted to have assistance of Mr.Kalra, as his defence representative, who was working at Rohtak main branch. Shri Kalra was not relieved from duty to defend him and as such grave prejudice was caused to him. Complaint, which was received by the bank, was not supplied to him. He was not paid any subsistence allowance as per rules. For want of money, he could not effectively defend himself in the enquiry proceedings. Enquiry was completed in two sittings and procedure adopted was violative of principles of natural justice. The presenting officer prepared a statement and got it confirmed from the management witnesses instead of recording their evidence in presence of the workman. Statements were made by the witnesses behind his back. The Enquiry Officer did no act impartially. The order of the Disciplinary Authority as well as Appellate Authority were without application of mind. Findings of the Enquiry Officer were perverse. Appeal filed by the deceased workman was dismissed without application of mind. It was claimed that order of the Disciplinary Authority dated 20-6-2000 as well as of the Appellate Authority dated 19-12-2000 may be set aside and punishment awarded may be declared as null and void, as a consequence of which heir of the deceased workman may be declared as entitled to consequential benefits of full back wages from the date of punishment till the date of death of the workman.

4. Contest was given to the claim petition pleading that the industrial dispute is liable to be rejected, since it was referred after the death of Purshottam Dass Chhokkar. It has been pleaded that Shri Chhokkar moved an application for privileged leave for 8 days from 13-12-97 to 20-12-97 on the ground of alleged sickness of his wife. Subsequently it

came to the notice of the bank that in that period he was under police custody in case FIR No. 682/97, registered at police station Old Faridabad for offences punishable under sections 420, 467, 468 read with sections 120B and 511 of the Penal Code. He availed leave.on the ground of sickness of his wife, while he was under police custody. He was placed under suspension and charge sheet dated 19-10-2000 was served upon him for concealing material facts/making a false statement for availing leave. A domestic enquiry was conducted and full opportunity of being heard as well as to defend himself was given. The Enquiry Officer conducted the enquiry in accordance with the principles of natural justice and recorded his report on the basis of evidence produced before him. The deceased employee was supplied report of the Enquiry Officer to comment upon it but he could not give satisfactory reply. The Disciplinary Authority considered the grave misconduct and imposed punishment of dismissal from service. Appeal preferred was dismissed, since it was devoid of merits. It has been denied that documents were not supplied to the deceased workman and procedure was not explained to him by the Enquiry Officer. Full opportunity was given to him to defend himself. Subsistence allowance was paid to him, besides T.A. and D.A. for attending the enquiry. He was given an opportunity to produce his witnesses in defence, which opportunity was not availed by him. On 22-3-2000 he projected before the Enquiry Officer that Shri Kalra, his defence representative was unwell, hence, he could not attend the enquiry proceedings. Claim of the workman that enquiry was conducted in violation of the principles of natural justice was controverted by the management. It was projected that the enquiry was fair. Punishment awarded to him was proportionate to his misconduct. His appeal was considered and rejected, being devoid of any merit. The management claimed that the claim statement deserves dismissal and it may be dismissed.

5. On pleadings following issues were settled :

1. Whether there was no industrial dispute, since workman left for his heavenly abode before the reference was made?
2. As in terms of reference .
3. Relief.

6. Ashu Chhokkar, (WW1) tendered his affidavit in evidence. He was cross examined by and on behalf of the management. Shri Rajender Prashad (WW2) was also examined in support of claim. No other witness was examined on behalf of the deceased workman. Shri D.K.Sandhir (MW1) tendered his affidavit on behalf of the management. He was cross-examined on behalf of the workman. Shri B.B.Jha (MW2) also tendered his affidavit in evidence, who too was cross examined on behalf of the workman. No other witness was examined by the management.

7. Since virus of the enquiry was assailed on behalf of the deceased workman, it was thought expedient to hear the parties about legality and fairness of the enquiry. Vide order dated 22-9-09 enquiry was held to be fair, proper and in consonance of the principles of natural justice.

8. Parties were heard on above issues as well as on the proposition as to whether the punishment awarded to the workman was commensurative to his misconduct. Shri J. Buther, authorized representative, advanced arguments on behalf of the workmen. Shri V. P. Gaur, authorized representative, advanced arguments on behalf of the management. I have given my careful consideration to the arguments advanced at the bar and cautiously perused the record. My findings on the issues involved in the controversy are as follows :

Issue No. 1

9. It is an admitted case of the claimants that Purshottam Dass Chhokkar expired on 31-10-05. The present dispute was referred to this Tribunal on 17-4-2006. Therefore it is evident that Purshottam Dass Chhokkar met his death much prior to the dispute, being referred to this Tribunal for adjudication. Question for consideration comes as to whether there was any dispute existing or apprehended, which could be referred to this Tribunal for adjudication. For an answer to this proposition one has to see the definition of "industrial dispute". Clause (k) of section 2 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short the Act), defines industrial disputes, which definition is extracted thus :

> "Industrial dispute" means any dispute or difference between employers and employers, or between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour, of any person.

10. The definition of "Industrial dispute" referred above, can be divided into four parts, viz (1) factum of dispute, (2) parties to the dispute, viz.(a) employers and employers, (b) employer and workmen, or (c) workmen and workmen, (3) subject matter of the dispute, which should be connected with—(i) employment or non-employment, or (ii) terms of employment, or (iii) condition of labour of any person, and (4) it should relate to an "industry".

11. The decision of industrial dispute is worded in very wide terms and unless they are narrowed by the meaning given to word "workman" it would seem to include all "employers", all "employments" and all "workmen", whatever the nature or scope of the employment may be. Therefore, except in the case where there can be a dispute between the employers and employers and workmen and workmen, one of the parties to an industrial dispute must be an employee or a class of employees. The first point, therefore, to be noted, perhaps self evident, is that the

phrase "employer and workmen", the plural may include singular on either side or any permutation of singular or plural, the masculine including the feminine. In order, therefore, to determine as to whether a controversy or difference or a dispute is "an industrial dispute" or not, it must first be determined whether the workman concerned or workmen sponsoring his cause satisfy the conditions of clause (s) of section 2 of the Act.

12. Clause (s) of section 2 of the Act defines the workman as follows :—

(s) Workman means any person (including an apprentice) employed in any industry to do any manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be express or implied, and for the purposes of any proceeding under this Act in relation to an industrial dispute, includes any such person who has been dismissed, discharged or retrenched in connection with, or as a consequence of that dispute, or whose dismissal, discharge or retrenchment has led to that dispute, but does not include any such person :—

(i) who is subject to the Air Force Act, 1950 (45 of 1950), or the Army Act 1950(46 of 1950) or the Navy Act, 1957 (62 of 1957), or

(ii) who is employed in the police service or as an officer or other employee of a prison, or

(iii) who is, employed mainly in a managerial or administrative capacity, or

(iv) who, being employed in a supervisory capacity, draws wages exceeding one thousand six hundred rupees per mensem or exercises, either by the nature of the duties attached to the office or by reason of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature;

13. The first part of the definition gives the statutory meaning of the workman. This part of the definition determines a workman by reference to a person (including an apprentice) employed in an "industry" to do any manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward. This part determines what a "workman" means. The second part is designed to include something more in what the term primarily denotes. By this part of the definition, person (i)who have been dismissed, discharged or retrenched in connection with an industrial dispute, or (ii)whose dismissal, discharge or retrenchment has lead to an industrial dispute, for the purposes of any proceedings under the Act in relation to such industrial dispute, have been included in the definition of "workman". This part gives extended connotation to the expression "workman". The third part specifically excludes the categories of persons specified in clauses (i) to (iv) of this sub-section. The third part connotes that even if a person satisfies the requirements of any of the first two parts but if he falls in any of the four categories in the third part, he shall be excluded from the definition of 'workman'. Not only the persons who are actually employed in an industry but also those who have been discharged, dismissed or retrenched in connection with or as a consequence of an industrial dispute, and whose dismissal, discharge or retrenchment has lead to that dispute, would fall within the ambit of the definition. In other words, the second category of persons included in the definition would fall in the ambit of the definition, only for the purpose of any proceedings under the Act in relation to an industrial dispute and for no other purposes. Therefore, date of reference is relevant and in case a person falls within the definition of workman on that day, the Tribunal would be vested with jurisdiction to entertain it and the jurisdiction would not cease merely because subsequently the workman ceases to be workman.

14. For an existing or apprehended industrial dispute it must be between an employer and the workman. Clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Act empowers the appropriate Government to refer the dispute or any matter appearing to be connected with or relevant to the dispute whether it relates to any matter specified in the second schedule or third schedule to a Tribunal for adjudication. Sub-section (8) of the said section contemplates that no proceedings pending before a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal in relation to the industrial dispute shall lapse merely by reason of a death of any of the parties to the dispute being a workman. and such Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal shall complete such proceedings and submit its award to the appropriate Government.

15. The provisions of sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Act gives effect to the proposition that the maxim 'actio personalis moritur-cum-persona' has limited application. The applicability of that maxim depends upon the relief claimed and the facts of each case. In the event of the death of the workman, during the pendency of the proceedings, relief of reinstatement, obviously cannot be granted. In V.Bhaskaran [198[illegible] [illegible] L.J. 485] Kerala High Court has taken a view that if after having raised the dispute, the workman dies, his legal representative can further agitate and prosecute the dispute before the industrial authorities because, in law a legal representative is not a different person from the deceased, but only continues the persona of the deceased. In Delhi Cloth and General Mills Limited [1985 (1) L.L.J. 36] the Apex Court ruled that when a workman dies during the pendency of the proceedings, his reinstatement becomes impossible. However, the Court can grant the appropriate relief by ordering the employer to pay his wages till the date of his death. Therefore, it is evident that on the date of the death of workman proceedings before any adjudicating authority, in relation to an industrial dispute,

shall not lapse merely by reason of death of any of the parties to the dispute being a workman and the adjudicator is enjoined with a duty to complete such proceedings and submit his award to the appropriate Government.

16. However, the proposition is different when the workman expires even prior to the date when the dispute was referred for adjudication. When a workman dies while the dispute is in the conciliation stage before the Conciliation officer, the dispute will abate by reason of his death, since for raising a dispute it should be between an employer and a workman. On the death of a workman, dispute relating to his dismissal, discharge or retrenchment can be espoused by a union, since issues relating to his discharge, dismissal or retrenchment may affect the other workmen of the industry. In that situation when the dispute is espoused by a union, it can be referred by the appropriate Government and not otherwise. Here in the. case the dispute under reference was not espoused by any union. It was raised under section 2-A of the Act. On account of death of Purshottam Dass Chhokkar, provisions of section 2A of the Act ceased to operate in his favour. Therefore, without espousal of the dispute by the union, the appropriate Government was not competent to refer it to the Tribunal for adjudication, on account of death of the workman. Provisions of sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Act would apply to the reference and other proceedings, which are pending on the date of death of the workman before a Labour Court Tribunal or a National Tribunal and not before a Conciliation Officer. Consequently it is apparent that when Purshottam Dass Chhokkar met his death relationship of employer and employee between the parties came to an end and there was no dispute much less an industrial dispute, which can be referred for adjudication. The appropriate Government lacked jurisdiction to refer this dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication after the death of Purshottam Dass Chhokkar, for want of espousal by a union. The issue is accordingly answered against the claimants.

Issue No. 2 and 3.

17. First and foremost contention advanced on behalf of the workman is that charges against him were that he availed leave on false ground by suppressing the factum of his detention in police/judicial custody. Vide order dated 20-6-2000 punishment of dismissal from service was imposed upon him It has been contended that the Disciplinary Authority did not consider as to how punishment of dismissal was just, reasonable and rational. Shri Buther argued that the order of the Appellate Authority, which is dated 19-10-2001, simply state that punishment awarded was proportionate to the charges. Though the Appellate Authority differentiated the precedent relied by the workman, yet he had not given reasons as to why his dismissal was proportionate to his misconduct. It has been agitated that the workman joined the management bank as a clerk on 1-12-97 and was dismissed from service w.e.f. 23-6-2000, vide order dated 20-06-2000. Criminal case launched against him resulted in his acquittal. Shri Buther argued that false ground of leave is not such a grave misconduct which may warrant dismissal, thereby depriving source of livelihood of the workman. He contends that misconduct of speaking lie and seeking leave on false ground will not justify punishment of dismissal. Contra to it Shri V. P. Gaur argued that the workman was arrested by police of police station old Faridabad on the evening of 13-12-1997 in case FIR No.682/97 registered for offences punishable under section 420, 467, 468, 471, 120B and 511 of the Penal Code. He remained in police custody upto 20-12-97 and thereafter he was remanded to judicial custody. He applied for privilege leave for 8 days from 13-12-97 to 20-12-97 on the ground of sickness of his wife. He presents that his leave was sanctioned vide proceedings dated 19-1-98 . However, factum of his arrest and detention in police as well as judicial custody came to light subsequently. He presents that since the workman remained away from his duties on account of his arrest and detention in the said criminal case, it was incumbent upon him to inform his employer about that fact. Instead of informing his employer about his arrest and detention, he tried to justify his leave of absence on the ground of sickness of his wife. The employer believed workman and granted the leave. Subsequently when it came to light that he was detained in jail and he opted not to inform his employer about his detention in the said case, charge sheet was served upon him. He presents that bank is a service industry where services are rendered to its customers. Faith and confidence are of utmost importance for employees of the bank to render effective service to its customers. When employees opt to conceal factum of arrest and detention in a criminal case, they take their employer to ransom by concealing those facts. That conduct make them unworthy of reliance and the employer looses confidence in them. An employee handles money of the customers of the bank and in case he is not trustworthy then he may put the bank to loss and harm its reputation. It was contended by Shri Gaur that when confidence was lost by the bank in the workman under these circumstances punishment of dismissal from service was justified.

18. Right of an employer to inflict punishment of discharge or dismissal is not unfettered. The punishment imposed must be commensurative with gravity of the misconduct, proved against the delinquent workman. Prior to enactment of section 11-A of the Act, it was not open to the industrial adjudicator to vary the order of punishment on findings that the order of dismissal was too severe and was not commensurative with the act of misconduct. In other words, the industrial adjudicator could not interfere with the punishment as it was not required to consider propriety or adequacy of punishment or whether it was excessive or too severe. The Apex Court, in this connection, had, however, laid down in Bengal Bhatdee Coal Company

(1963(I)LLJ 291) that where order of punishment was shockingly disproportionate with the act of the misconduct which no reasonable employer would impose in like circumstances, that itself would lead to the inference of victimization or unfair labour practice, which would vitiate order of dismissal or discharge. But by enacting the provisions of Section 11- A of the Act, the Legislature has transferred the discretion of the employer, in imposing punishment, to the industrial adjudicator. It is now the satisfaction of the industrial adjudicator to finally decide the quantum of punishment for proved acts of misconduct, in cases of discharge or dismissal. If the Tribunal is satisfied that the order of discharge or dismissal is not justified in any circumstances on the facts of a case, it has the power not only to set aside order of punishment and direct reinstatement with back wages, but it has also the power to impose certain conditions as it may deem fit and also to give relief to the workman, including award of lesser punishment in lieu of discharge or dismissal.

19. It is established law that imposing punishment for a proved act of misconduct is a matter for the punishing authority to decide and normally it should not be interfered with by the Industrial Tribunals. The Tribunal is not required to consider the propriety or adequacy of punishment. But where the punishment is shockingly disproportionate, regard being had to the particular conduct and past record, or is such as no reasonable employer would ever impose in like circumstance, the Tribunal may treat the imposition of such punishment as itself showing victimization or unfair labour practice. Law to this effect was laid by the Apex Court in Hind Construction and Engineering Company (1965 (1) LLJ 462). Likewise in Management of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (1971 (II)LLJ 630) the 'Apex Court ruled that the employer made a mountain out of a mole hill and had blown a trivial matter into one involving loss of prestige and reputation and as such punishment of dismissal was held to be unwarranted. In Ram Kishan (1996 (I)LLJ 982) the delinquent employee was dismissed from service for using abusive language against a superior officer. On the facts and in the circumstances of the case, the Apex Court held that the punishment of dismissal was harsh and disproportionate to the gravity of the charge imputed to the delinquent. It was ruled therein, "when abusive language is used by anybody against a superior, it must be understood in the environment in which that person is situated and the circumstances surrounding the event that led to the use of abusive language. No straight-jacket formula could be evolved in adjudicating whether the abusive language in the given circumstances would warrant dismissal from service. Each case has to be considered on its own facts."

20. In B.M.Patil (1996(I)LLJ 536) , Justice Mohan Kumar of Karnataka High Court observed that in exercise of discretion, the disciplinary authority should not act like a robot and justice should be moulded with humanism and understanding. It has to assess each case on its own merit and each act of fact should be decided with reference to the evidence recorded on the allegations, which should be basis of the decision. The past conduct of the worker may be a ground for assuming that he might have a propensity to commit the misconduct and to assess the quantum of punishment to be imposed. In that case a conductor of the bus was dismissed from service for causing revenue loss of 50 p to the employer by irregular sale of tickets. It was held that the punishment was too harsh and disproportionate to the act of misconduct.

21. After insertion of Section 11-A of the Act, the jurisdiction to interfere with the punishment is there with the Tribunal, who has to see whether punishment imposed by the employer is commensurative with the gravity of the act of misconduct. If it comes to the conclusion that the misconduct is proved, it may still hold that the punishment is not justified because misconduct alleged and proved is such as it does not warrant punishment of discharge or dismissal and where necessary, set aside the order of discharge or dismissal and direct reinstatement with or without any terms or conditions as it thinks fit or give any other relief, including the award of lesser punishmnent, in lieu of discharge or dismissal, as the circumstance of the case may warrant. Reference can be made to a precedent in Sanatak Singh (1984 Lab.I.C.817). The discretion to award punishmnent lesser than the punislunent of discharge or dismissal has to be judiciously exercised and the Tribunal an interfere only when it is satisfied that the punishment imposed by the management is highly disproportionate to the decree of the guilt of the workman. Reference can be made to the precedent in Kachraji Motiji Parmar (1994(II)LLJ 332). Thus it is evident that the Tribunal has now jurisdiction and power of substituting its own measure of punishment in place of the managerial wisdom, once it is satisfied that the order of discharge or dismissal is not justified. On facts and in the circumstances of a case, Section 11-A of the Act specifically gives two folds powers to the Industrial Tribunal, first is virtually the power of appeal against findings of fact made by the Enquiry Officer in his report with regard to the adequacy of the evidence and the conclusion on facts and secondly of foremost importance, is the power of reappraisal of quantum of punishment.

22. Power to set aside order of discharge or dismissal and grant relief of reinstatement or lesser punishment is not untramaled power: This power has to be exercised only when Tribunal is satisfied that the order of discharge or dismissal was not justified. This satisfaction of the Tribunal is objective satisfaction and not subjective one. It involves application of the mind by the Tribunal to various circumstances like nature of delinquency committed by the workman, his past conduct, impact of delinquency on employer's business, besides length of service rendered by him. Furthermore, the Tribunal has to consider whether the decision taken by the employer is just or not. Only after

taking into consideration these aspects, the Tribunal can upset the punishment imposed by the employer. The quantum of punishment cannot be interfered with without recording specific findings on points referred above. No indulgence is to be granted to a person, who is guilty of grave misconduct like cheating, fraud, misappropriation of employers fund, theft of public property etc.. A reference cannot be made to the precedent in Bhagirath Mal Rainwa (1995 (I)LLJ 960).

23. Now I would turn to the facts of the present controversy, to assess as to whether punishment of dismissal awarded to the workman was commensurative to his misconduct. As emerge out of the record Purshottam Dass Chhokkar joined the management bank as a clerk on 1-12-97. He was dismissed from service w.e.f. 23-6-2000, vide order dated 20-6-2000. The workman was under custody/ remand during the period 13-12-97 to 20-12-97 in case FIR No.682 of 1997 registered for offences punishable under Section 420,467,468,471,120B read with Section 511 of the Penal Code. He remained in police custody for 8 days. He moved an application for leave for 8 days for the period w.e.f. 13-12-97 to 20-12-97, on the ground of ailment of his wife. His leave was sanctioned vide letter dated 19-1-1998. Admittedly the management bank is a service industry which catters financial needs of its customers, handles their money in saving, current and fixed deposit accounts etc., issues negotiable instruments at their request, accepts negotiable instruments for its customers and makes advance of loan to them. Customers repose faith and confidence in a particular banks; before banking with it. In case that faith and confidence withers away, the customer will not deal with the bank, which will have prejudicial effect on the bank's business. Consequently a banking company has to maintain standards of its ethics and service, to serve its customers in a better manner. Employees of the bank have to adhere to high standards of conduct and work culture. Bank has also to maintain faith and confidence in its employees, with a view to inculcate work culture, efficiency, honesty, sincerety and devotion to duties. They have to maintain their work and conduct as punctilio of higher code in order to give efficient service to its customers and that too to their satisfaction.

24. Purshottam Dass Chhokkar served the Bank as a Clerk. He was arrested in a case of forgery and cheating relating to the business transactions of a bank. He opted not to inform his employer when a criminal case was lodged against him at police station old Faridabad, Haryana. Involvement of a bank employee in a criminal case like forgery and chreating may project to its customers that it is not safe to deal with such an official and the bank where he is serving. Not only that a criminal case was registered against him. Shri Chhokkar was arrested and detained by the police. His arrest was found to be justified and allegations against him was taken to be well founded by the Magistrate, when he was produced before him. He was remanded to police custody for 8 days and subsequently was sent to judicial custody. These facts are suggestive that accusation against Purshottam Dass Chhokkar were of alarming in nature. He was not granted bail for a considerable long period. On his release on bail, he concealed those facts from his employer. He moved an application for grant of privileged leave for 8 days on a false ground of ailment of his wife. He was believed and his leaves were sanctioned. Later on Bank came to know about falsity in getting the leave sanctioned and Purshottam Dass Chhokkar was charge sheeted. Question for consideration comes as to whether bank can repose confidence in such an employee. Answer lies in negative. The circumstances in which Purshottam Dass Chhokkar was arrested, detained and those which led to moving of application for privileged leave are suggestive that Shri Chhokkar had not been true in his dealing with his employer. Instead of informing his employer about his arrest and detention in jail, he misrepresented facts and claimed that for a long period his wife was ill. These facts are suggestive that he is not man on whom confidence can be reposed. Therefore, it is a case of loss of confidence.

25. Since Purshottam Dass Chhokkar was holding a position of trust, it can not be a case of reinstatement. It is not expected from his employer to repose confidence in him. It would be dangerous and harmful for the bank to have such an employee in its service. Therefore, it is evident that the circumstances surrounding the case are not such where reinstatement of Purshottam Dass Chhokkar can be ordered.

26. Whether this Tribunal can proceed with a proposition that dismissal of Purshottam Dass Chhokkar can be converted into a punishment of discharge simplicitor? For answer to this proposition facts are to be appreciated again. Purshottam Dass Chhokkar joined service of the bank on 1-12-97. He rendered services with the Management bank for a small period. In December,97 he was arrested which fact was concealed by him. He prompted his employer to sanction privileged leave to him on a false ground. His misconduct resulted in loss of service. Pushottam Dass Chhokkar died on 31-10-2005. These circumstances make me to think that it is not a fit case to convert his dismissal in a punishment of discharge simplicitor. Therefore, on merits too no indulgence is called for. Claim petition filed by his window and children is liable to be dismissed. The issues are accordingly answered in favour of the management.

27. In view of above discussions, no relief can be granted in favour of the claimants. Their claim is rejected. An Award is accordingly passed.

Dated 27-11-2009 Dr. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 264.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार आंध्र बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-I, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 29/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-12-09 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं. एल-12012/106/2005-आईआर (बी-II)]

यू. एस. पाण्डेय, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2009

S. O. 264.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 29/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-I, New Delhi now as shown in the annexure in Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Andhra Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-12-2009.

[No. L-12012/106/2005-IR (B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE DR. R. K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, KARKARDOOMA COURT COMPLEX, DELHI

I. D. No. 29/2005

Jagdish Kamat S/o Shri Jugeshar Kamat,
R/o C-216, J. J. Camp, Tigri, Delhi. ...Workman

Versus.

The Chief Manager,
Andhra Bank,
Karol Bagh Branch,
New Delhi. ...Management

AWARD

A scheme was formulated by Andhra Bank in 1983 to reimburse salary of a driver employed by the officers of the bank on their cars. On 1st of September, 2003 said scheme was substituted with a new scheme, under which an officer was entitled to get reimbursement at the rate of Rs. 5 per km. for a total 1000 km., travelled in a car to perform official duties. In pursuance of those schemes, the officers of the bank appointed personal drivers. Jagdish Kamat was employed as a personal driver by one of the officers of the Andhra Bank. He served that officer till 23-10-2001. When services of Shri Jagdish Kamat were dispensed with, he raised a demand for reinstatement. Ultimately he raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer. Since conciliation proceedings failed, the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal, vide order No. L-12012/106/2005-IR(B-II), New Delhi, dated 30th of September, 2005, with following terms:

"Whether the action of the management of Andhra Bank for terminating services of Shri Jagdish Kamat, Driver w.e.f. 23-10-2003 is just, fair and legal? If not, so to what relief workman is entitled and from which date?"

2. Claim statement was filed by Jagdish Kamat pleading therein that he was employed as a driver by the management bank on 1-9-92 at its Zonal Office at Pusa Road, New Delhi. He used to drive the vehicle owned by the bank. At the time of joining his services with the bank, he was required to fulfil various requirements as to age and qualification etc. He inferred that he was employed as a regular driver. He performed duties with the management bank to their entire satisfaction . As and when senior officers of the bank visited Delhi he was put on duty with those officers. His work and conduct were supervised by the management bank. On 23rd of October, 2003 his services were orally terminated. No notice or pay in lieu thereof was given to him. No retrenchment compensation was paid to him. He presents that his termination amounts to retrenchment, which is in violation of the provisions of Section-25 F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(in short the Act). According to him management has also violated the provisions of Section -25G and H of the Act. He claimed reinstatement of his services with continuity and full back wages.

3. Contest was given to his claim by the management pleading that there was no employer and employee relationship between the claimant and the management bank. An officer of the bank was at liberty to engage a driver and get reimbursement of his wages in pursuance of the scheme formulated in 1983. Subsequently when the said scheme was substituted with a new scheme on 1-9-2003 the officers were entitled to get reimbursement @ Rs. 5 per km. for a total of 1000 km. Services of a drivers are utilized by the officers purely in their personal capacity, as their personal drivers. The drivers are paid by the officers out of allowance drawn by them. They are being reimbursed for the said amount. Under these circumstances there was no industrial relationship between the claimant and the management, entitling the workman to raise a demand of his reinstatement in services. It is pleaded that there was no question of terminating the services of the claimant by the bank, at any point of time. When the scheme of reimbursement was substituted, the officer, who engaged Jagdish Kamat as a personal driver, had dispensed with his services. Under those circumstances Jagdish Kamat is not entitled to claim that dispensation of his service amounted to retrenchment. There was no liability on the part of the bank to follow the provisions of the Act. It is pleaded that claim of the workman for reinstatement with continuity and full back wages is liable to be dismissed.

4. Management abandoned the proceedings w.e.f. 2-5-2006. For various dates none appeared on behalf of the management. Hence management was proceeded exparte vide order dated 12-2-2007.

5. Workman tendered his affidavit as his evidence. He had relied on documents Ex.WWI/1 to EX.WW1/4 in support of his case. No other witness was examined by the workman to substantiate his claim.

6. Arguments were heard at the bar. Workman presented facts in person. None was there on behalf of the management to raise submissions. I have given my careful considerations to the arguments advanced at the bar and cautiously perused the record. My findings on issues involved in the controversy are as follows:

7. Workman swears in his affidavit that he was employed by the management bank as a driver on 1-9-92. against a vacant sanctioned post. Prior to his appointment, his eligibility for being appointed as a driver was duly verified and ascertained by the management. Since the date of his appointment, he remained in continuous service with the management and drove its vehicles bearing registration numbers DL-6A 9403, DL-2CF6845 and DL2CB5862. The aforesaid vehicles are registered in the name of the management bank. During the course of his service, he was working under direct supervision and control of the management bank, through its officers. His leave was sanctioned by the officers of the management bank. He was under disciplinary control of the management bank. He was paid his wages in cash through vouchers, debited in the account of the management bank. He was also paid overtime allowance for out station trips by the management. He discharged his duties efficiently. He worked under Shri A.R.Murthy, Deputy General Manager and his successors, namely, Shri N.Narsimha, Shri S.K.Goel, Shri R.K.Reddy, Shri A.Murlidhar, Shri Subhash Chander Reddy and Shri A.B.S.N.Murthy. The job of driver is of perennial nature. He request the management for regularisation of his seervices, but his request was not considered. With a view to punish him, his services were dispensed with on 23-10-2003 orally. Prior to that he was transferred to Karol Bagh branch in March,2003, where he drove vehicle No.DL2J-7082. He rendered continuous service for 240 days in each calendar year. At the time of termination of his services no notice or pay in lieu thereof was given to him. No retrenchment compensation was paid to him. Termination of service was illegal and malafide. After termination of his services he could not secure an alternative employment despite his best efforts.

8. To get a relief, it is incumbent upon the workman to establish relationship of employer and employee between the parties. In order to prove that relationship, he testified that he was appointed by the management bank as a driver on 1-9-92 against a vacant and sanctioned post. When facts are appreciated, it emerged that the management bank is a nationalized bank, where appointments are made in accordance with the recruitment rules and procedure provided therein. Vacancies are advertised in newspaper for general public or requisition is made to employment exchange to sponsor names of suitable candidates. It is not case of the claimant that the management bank advertised vacancy for recruitment to the post of driver or his name was sponsored by the employment exchange. He nowhere claims that he took a test to secure employment with the management bank. It is not his case that an appointment letter was issued to him for his engagement as driver by the management.

9. He had proved document Ex.WW1/1 which is a visitors pass. It nowhere specifies that the workman was an employee of the bank. Letter Ex.WW1/2 was written by the claimant detailing therein that car No.DL2CJ 7082 met with an accident and he requested for supply of a claim form for getting it repaired. That document gives an inference that the aforesaid car was being driven by the workman. Assuming that the said car was registered in the name of the management bank, even then it does not specify that the workman was employed as a driver on the said car by the management bank. It is a matter of common knowledge that the bank reimburses salary of a personal driver engaged by an officer of the bank. In such a situation a personal driver, engaged by an officer of the bank, gets opportunity to drive car of the bank. It would not create any evidence in favour of a driver to make a claim that he was employee of the bank. The documents placed by the workman over the record simply give an inference that he drove the car registered in the name of the management bank.

10. In the month of February, 2003 a sum of Rs.4000 was paid to the driver working on car No.DL6CG6622, which was registered in the name of the bank. The claimant had relied photo copy of the voucher in that regard. That proposition simply suggests that a sum of Rs.4000 was paid towards salary of the driver who drove the car in the month of Feburary,2003. It nowhere suggest that the said amount was paid to the claimant. This document nowhere espouse the claim of the workman. Assuming, though not admitting that this document suggest that in the month of February, 2003 claimant drove car No.DL6CG6822 . Even that fact will not confer status of a driver, on the claimant as employed by the management. Therefore, the said document nowhere provide accolade to the workman.

11. The workman could not project that he was in the employment of the bank. Despite the fact that he could not establish his case, he placed reliance on precedents in E.Hussainbhai (1978 LIC 1264), Shivanandan Sharma, [1955(1) LLJ 688], Punjab Sugar Mills Company, [1955(2) LLJ 454], J.K.Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, [1955(2) LLJ 734], National Engineering Workers' Union, [1960(1) LLJ 659], Gammon India Limited, [1984(1) SCC 509], J.K.Cotton Spg. & Wvg Co. (AIR 1964 SC 737), Silver Jubilee Tailoring House [1973(2) LLJ 495], M/s. Shining Tailors [1983 (4)SCC 464], Narotam Chopra [1989 (2) SCC 97], Dhani Ram and Ors. [2007(8) SLR 131], Yamuna Shankar Sharma [2007 (3) SLR 450] and Municipal Board, Lakheri [2008(5)SLR 192]. Facts of the present controversy are

different and distinct than the facts of the precedents relied by the claimant. It is not the case that his services were engaged by the bank through a contractor. To prove a relationship of employer and employee between the parties, the claimant ought to have established that he was employed by the bank. No such evidence came over the record, either through ocular facts or documents proved over the record. Consequently, the claimant cannot claim accolades out of the precedents referred above. Not to talk of absorption in the service of the bank, he is not entitled for any relief. An Award is accordingly passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for its publication.

Date 25-11-2009 DR. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 265.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ईमप्लाइज स्टेट इन्श्यूरेन्स कॉरपोरेशन के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं.-I चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 825/2005 (118/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-09 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-15012/8/97-आईआर (एम)]

कमल बाखरू, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2009

S. O. 265.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 825/2005 (118/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-I Chandigarh now as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Employees State Insurance Corp. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2009.

[No. L-15012/8/97-IR (M)]

KAMAL BAKHRU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1, CHANDIGARH.

Case No. I. D. No. 825/2005 (118/98)

Shri Surmukh Singh S/o R. Singh Marauli, Ropar ...Applicant

Versus

The Regional Director,
Employees State Insurance Corpn.
Sector 19, Chandigarh. ....Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the Workman Sh. H. S. Bath, A.R. for workman

For the Management Sh. Vikas Sagar.

AWARD

Passed on 16-12-09

Government of India vide Notification No. L-15012/8/97/IR(M) Dated 29-06-1998, by exercising its powers under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the Act) referred the following Industrial dispute for adjudication of this Tribunal:—

> "Whether the action of management to terminate the services of Shri Surmukh Singh by one month notice is illegal or justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from what date?"

The main dispute before this Tribunal is whether the law protects the services of the workman, who was appointed on adhoc basis with the determined nature and period of services? It is the admitted case that workman was appointed on-adhoc basis as L.D.C. As per the appointment letter issued to him, terms and conditions were very well mentioned in the letter. He was asked to opt to join the services on adhoc basis as per the terms and conditions of the letter: Thereafter, he consented to the terms and conditions of the appointment letter. On the consent of the workman, he was appointed on adhoc basis as L.D.C. When the regular recruitments as per the policy of the department, strictly under the rules were made, the services of the workman were terminated after one month notice as per the terms and conditions of the appointment letter. The workman challenged his 'termination on the grounds that one month notice for termination of his services was illegal and he was illegally terminated. I have perused the entire materials on record. It is the settled principle of service jurisprudence that adhoc appointment is as good appointment as the permanent appointment subject to the period for which it is appointed and any condition imposed on such appointment. The appointment letter, which was given to the workman and is Ex. M-I on the file shows that appointment of the workman was on adhoc basis as a stop gap arrangement for the period till new incumbent have not joined the services. It was also made clear in the appointment letter that appointment is being made on ad hoc basis and there is no chance of his appointment being made on regular basis. This condition was also accepted by the workman before joining the services. Thus, there are two limitations on the ad hoc appointment. Firstly, the limitation of period for which this appointment is made and secondly any other reasonable lawful condition imposed in the appointment. When the lawful incumbent on the post joined, the adhoc appointment suo-moto terminated. The management has given one month notice and also shows the reasons for termination of the services as the new incumbent was selected by Staff Selection Commission and was provided with to the management for regular appointment. On his appointment, the services of the workman automatically terminated. Thus, there is no illegality in terminating the

services of the workman after giving one month's notice on the joining of new incumbent, who was selected by Staff Selection Commission as per the rules. The workman is not entitled to any relief. Let Central Government be approached for publication of Award, and thereafter, file be consigned to record room.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 266.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मुम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं.-2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी-2/117 ऑफ 2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-09 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-31011/7/2001-आईआर (एम)]

कमल बाखरू, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2009

S.O. 266.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/117 of 2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-No. 2, Mumbai now as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Mumbai Port Trust and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2009.

[No. L-31011/7/2001-IR (M)]

KAMAL BAKHRU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II AT MUMBAI

PRESENT : A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-2/117 of 2001

Employers in relation to the Management of Mumbai Port Trust

The Chairman,
Mumbai Port Trust,
Shoorji Vallabhdas Marg,
Ballard Estate, Mumbai 400 038. —First Party

And

Their Workman

1. The Secretary,
Transport & Dock Workers Union,
P.D. Mellow Road, P.D. Mellow Bhawan,
Carnak Bunder, Mumbai 400 038.

2. The Secretary,
Mumbai Port Trust General Worker's Union,
1 st floor, Kavarana Building,
26/4 P.D. Mellow Road. Wadi Bunder,
Mumbai 400 009.

3. The Secretary,
BPT Mazdoor Sangh,
24, Ebrahim Mansion, Dr.Ambedkar Road,
Parel, Mumbai 400 012.

4. The Secretary,
Mumbai Port Trust Dock & General
Employees Union,
Port Trust Kamgar Sadan, Mazgaon,
Mumbai 400 010. Second Party

APPEARANCES

For the Employer : Mr. M.B. Anchan, Advocate.

For the Workman : 1. For Union No.1 Mr.A.M. Koyande, Advocate
2. For Union No.2 Mr.V.Narayanan, Representative.
3. For Union No.3 No appearance.
4. for Union No.4 Mr. Jaiprakash Sawant, Advocate.

Date of Reserving of Award: 1st September, 2009.

Date of Passing of Award: 24th November, 2009.

AWARD

The matrix of the facts as culled out from the proceedings are as under :

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No.L-31011/7/2001-IR(M) dated 10th August, 2001 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

> "Whether the action of the management of Mumbai Port Trust in staggering the weekly day of rest and also changing the shift timings of the workmen employed in Mobile Crane Section of Chief Mechanical Engineering Department w.e.f. 26-8-2001 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workmen are entitled? and from which date onwards?"

2. To substantiate the subject matter made out in the reference, Claims Statements are filed by various Unions more precisely by Transport & Dock Workers Union, Mumbai, at Exhibit 11 stating and contending that, change made by 1st Party regarding service conditions in respect of working hours i.e. in respect of shift duty hours and weekly in respect of workers employed in Mobile Crane Section of Chief Mechanical Engineering Department of Mumbai Port Trust w.e.f. 26-8-2001 by notice dated 8th May, 2001 is illegal. According to this Union, duty hours were changed which affected on the service conditions with effect from 26-8-2001. Notice of change dated 11-1-2001 under Section 9(A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was given. Said notice was intended to effect change in Deployment pattern, weekly day of rest in respect of persons employed in Mobile Crane Section of Chief Mechanical Engineering Department. It is stated that,

it was going to affect on weekly off by which all employees working in the Mobile Crane Section of Chief Mechanical Engineering Department shall observe staggered weekly off rest in 3 months -Roster in place of existing fixed weekly off rest of Sunday. Said notice was opposed by the Union as it was affecting on service conditions of the employees working in that section. It is stated that, Union by letter dated 25-1-2001 approached the Regional Labour Commissioner (Centre), Mumbai and requested him to' consider the protest of the Union. According to Union Assistant Labour Commissioner/Conciliation Officer (Centre) called the parties and fixed date for discussion of the proposed change. According to Union without following due process of law 1st Party put a notice on the Notice Board dated 8-5-2001 informing Mobile Crane Section of Chief Mechanical Engineering Department (Operational/ Repairs/Maintenance) that, their working hours and weekly off rest will be changed i.e. Sunday erstwhile fixed week day of rest was proposed to be staggered. It is stated that, this change in service conditions will be effected from 1-6-2001. It is stated that, said letter was received by the Union which according to Union is illegal change and Union by letter dated 11-5-2001 addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Centre), Mumbai, and decided to oppose the said proposed change in service conditions by 1st Party and requested Regional Labour Commissioner (C) to advise Mumbai Port Trust not to introduce the said changes. On receipt of the said letter Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) informed all the concerned Unions and 1st Party that, he will hold Conciliation proceedings on 1st June, 2001 on the dispute raised by the Union and called them to attend it. 1st Party attended the Conciliation proceedings. However, when said was under consideration the change was communicated by 1st Party in service conditions in respect of weekly off rest and shift timings w.e.f. 26-8-2001which according to Union is illegal change. So it is prayed that the said be declared as illegal and request to direct 1st Party to withdraw the said change in service conditions which is brought into effect from 26-8-2001 in Mobile Crane Section of Chief Mechanical Engineering Department of Mumbai Port Trust.

3. Other Claim Statements are filed by Secretary of Mumbai Port Trust General Workers Union at Exhibit 15 rather making out similar type of case and contending that, said decision taken by 1st Party in effecting change while Conciliation proceedings were going on, is illegal and pray to direct 1st party to withdraw it and direct 1st Party to give the benefit of the said change notice to the workers, in terms of money.

4. Another Union by name Mumbai Port Trust Dock and General Employees Union filed. Claim Statement at Exhibit 14 on similar lines and contentions and request to direct 1st Party not to effect the said illegal change as well as request to direct 1st Party to withdraw it and declare it as Illegal change.

5. This is disputed by 1st Party and filed Written Statement at Exhibit 16 stating and contending that, it has introduced the said change by following due process of law. It is stated that, notice of change was given. It is stated that, it has prerogative to introduce the change for the benefit of it. It is stated that, the Union cannot challenge the said decision. It is denied that, it is illegal change. It is denied that, this Tribunal can direct 1st Party to withdraw it. It is denied that, 1st Party cannot introduce the change has happened in this case.

6. Rejoinder is filed by the Transport & Dock Workers Union at Exhibit 17 denying the contentions taken by the 1st party in the written statement.

7. In view of the above pleadings Issues were framed by my Ld. Predecessor at Exhibit 18 which I answer as follows:

	ISSUES	FINDINGS
1.	Whether the action of the Management of Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, in staggering the weekly day of rest and also changing the shift timings of the workmen employed in Mobile Crane Section of Chief Mechanical Engineering Department w.e.f. 26-8-2001 is legal and justified?	No
2.	What relief the said workmen are entitled?	Change brought w.e.f.26-8-2001 is delared as illegal change.

REASONS :

ISSUE NO.1:

8. By this all the 3 Unions challenged the decision of change effected by the 1st Party which is Introduces with effect from 26-8-2001 regarding shift timings of the workmen employed in Mobile Crane Section of Chief Mechanical Engineering Department and staggering weekly off rest. According to 1st Party it has prerogative to make such change for its benefits. Whereas case of the Unions is that, since it affect on the service conditions of the employees working in that section, and since it is affecting on the workers, this change cannot be effected without following due process of law.

9. It is a matter of record that, said change was brought into effect from 26-8-2001 by which shift duty hours were going to change vis-a-vis weekly off rest was staggered. It is a matter of record that, before that, every Sunday was given as weekly off and there was different time schedule the workers working in that section. It is admitted fact that, as a result of said change weekly of was staggered and change was made in the working hours in shift timings of the workmen employed Mobile Crane Section and admittedly all the Unions challenged the said

notice of change. Initially notice was given to 1st Party and on receipt of the said notice Unions approached Regional Labour Commissioner (C) who issue notice to all to hold discussions on it and call all to decide the said change. Accordingly, the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Mumbai, called the parties and fixed the date for conciliation. As far as this position is concerned it is not disputed by any side. Vague statement is made by 1st Party that it followed the procedure and has given notice of change and that, they have prerogative to make such change.

10. As far as notice of change is concerned we find it was given by 1st Party. However, decision was not taken by Chairman, MbPT while said notice was under challenge by the Unions and for that Central Labour Commissioner (Centre) held a meeting. For that Unions examined 3 witnesses viz. Nandkur D. Bhatkar at Exhibit 28, Chandrakant V. Joshi at Exhibit 31 and Jawant S. Ghat at Exhibit 34. All the 3 witnesses state that, notice of strike was given on 9-5-2001. They made out the case that, after strike notice, Conciliation proceedings started. Unions made out the case that, since notice of change given by 1st Party was challenged question of introducing change w.e.f. 1-2-2001 does not arise. All the Unions deny that, 1st Party has right to effect change in their service conditions. On that, 2nd Party closed evidence by filing Exhibit 35. Against that, Management examined its witness by filing affidavit his of its witness S.V. Salvi who narrates all the story as stated in the written statement. In the cross he admits that, it is true that letter dated 25-5-2001, produced with Exhibit 29(5) for effecting change was withdrawn. That means notice of change introduced by notice dated 11-1-2001 was withdrawn. Even he admits that, by letter dated 20-8-2001 change was introduced from 26-8-2001. He admits that, till that time workers were working from 8.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and there after they were getting over time from 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. He admits that, as a result of said change it affected on over time given to the workers. He admits that, prior to that workers were enjoying Sunday as a week off. He also admits that by affecting that, Sunday as a weekly off were discontinued. He admits that, no additional work force was recruited to coupe up the work and on that 1st party closed evidence by filing closing purshis at Exhibit 37.

11. Written arguments are filed by 2nd Party at Exhibit 38, 40 and 41 by these Unions respectively which are replied by 1st Party by filing the same at Exhibit 42.

12. Gone through all those and the case made out by both.

13. Here evidence of 1st Party's witness and admissions given by him are worth to consider. The witness of the 1st party admits that, letter dated 20-8-2001 by which change was effected was withdrawn. That means there is no notice of change in existence when change was introduced. When there was no notice of change question arises, how change is legal one? Besides admittedly by letter dated 20-8-2001 change was introduced w.e.f. 26-8-2001 while the conciliation proceedings were going on and was fixed by Conciliation officer on 1-6-2001 though notice of change was displayed on Notice Board on 8-5-2001. That means said notice of change of proposed change was given by 1st Party on 8-5-2001 before the Conciliation proceedings were concluded by Conciliation Officer since he has fixed the date on 1-6-200. All this reveals definitely the said change is effected before Conciliation proceedings were concluded.

14. Besides the working schedule and staggering weekly day off is changed and it changes in service conditions of the employees working in Mobile Crane Section of Chief Mechanical Engineering Department. When said change is effected which affect on the service conditions of the employees working in Mobile Crane Section w.e.f. 26-8-2001 by which they are going to loose weekly off as well as overtime, in my considered view it is illegal change. According to me said change affect in service conditions and it cannot be changed unless decision of it was discussed by 1st Party with the Union and employees give consent or agree to that change. However, in the instant case though notice was given it was withdrawn and before Conciliation Officer who fixed it for discussions, change was introduced which is illegal change which going to affect in service conditions of the concerned employees working in that section. So I conclude that, it was illegal change. Even witness of the 1st Party admits that, notice was withdrawn and even he admits that, it affected on the service conditions of the employees who were working in Mobile Crane Section of Chief Mechanical Engineering Department. He admits that, they are going to loose over time and holiday on Sundays. So all this change which affects in employees working, in that Department, is definitely illegal change. So I conclude that, it is illegal change and answer this issue in negative.

ISSUE No. 2 :

15. When it is illegal change, it will be appropriate to direct 1st Party to withdraw it. However, it appears that, 1st Party introduced it w.e.f. 26-8-2001. It is not the case of the 1st party that, they have withdrawn the said change and have given benefits to the affected workers. So definitely said decision deprived the facility of weekly off and shift timings which is illegal which require to withdraw by 1st Party. So I direct 1st Party to withdraw the same and give benefit of it to the employees working in the Mobile Crane Section of Chief Mechanical Engineering Department by awarding monetary benefits against change in timings and weekly off which they were getting as per the service conditions before change under challenge was introduced.

16. So I conclude that, employees involved in the Reference working in the Mobile Crane Section of Chief Mechanical Engineering Department of Mumbai Port Trust who were affected by change notice dated 20-8-2001 are entitled to get benefit of working, as if they worked, as per terms and conditions which were prevailing before effecting the change under the challenge before effecting change w.e.f. 26-8-2001.

17. In view of the discussions made hereinabove I conclude that, Reference require to allow. Hence, the order:

ORDER

a) Reference is allowed;

b) it is declared that, the change notice of 1st party w.e.f. 26-8-2001 in staggering the weekly off rest and changing the shift timings of the workmen working in Mobile Crane Section of Chief Mechanical Engineering Department is illegal and not justified;

c) I direct 1st Party to give benefit of overtime which was prevailing before change of the working conditions of the workers working in Mobile Crane Section of Chief Mechanical Engineering Department;

d) No order as to its costs;

A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer

Bombay,
24th November, 2009.

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 267.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार नेशनल मेडिसिनल प्लॉन्ट बोर्ड के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं.-I नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 38/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-09 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/70/2006-आई आर (डीयू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2009

S. O. 267.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 38/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, New Delhi as shown in the annexure in Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of National Medicinal Plant Board and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2009.

[No. L-42012/70/2006-IR (DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE DR. R. K. YADAV PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1 KARKARDOOMA COURT COMPLEX, DELHI

I. D. No. 38/2007

Shri Abhey Kumar Singh,
S/o. Shri Shatrughan Singh,
R/o Village Post Meerpur Sraiya
Sultanpur ...Workman

Versus

The Chief Executive Officer,
National Medicinal Plants Board,
Chanderlok Building, Janpath
New Delhi ...Management

AWARD

National Medicinal Plant Board (hereinafter referred to as the management) was established in November, 2000. At the time of its establishment only one post of Chief Executive Officer was created. The work of the management was being managed through temporary deployment of officers and staff from Research Councils, established under the Department of Ayush, besides employment on short term contract and through outsourcing agencies. A staff car was purchased in March, 2002. However, no post of driver was created. The management engaged services of some supporting staff, besides a driver on daily wages/ on contractual basis. Abhey Kumar Singh was initially engaged as driver on daily wages and subsequently on contractual basis. On 26-9-2005 one driver was posted from Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, on loan basis. Services of Abhey Kumar were dispensed with. He raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer. Since the conciliation proceedings failed, the appropriate Government referred the dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal, vide order No. L-42012170/2006 -IR(DU), New Delhi, dated 19-3-2007, with following terms:

> "Whether the action of the management of National Medicinal Plant Board in terminating the services of their workman Shri Abhey Kumar w.e.f. 29-9-2005 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. Claim statement was filed by the workman pleading therein that he was appointed as driver by the management on 23-4-02. He worked there upto 31-8-2003. He was again appointed on 1st of October, 2002 for a period of three months. His services were extended from time to time and he worked with the management upto 31st of August, 2003. A driver came to serve the management from Ghaziabad and his services were dispensed with. After about 16 months, he was again employed on 27-1-2004 for a period of 89 days. His services were extended from time to time and he worked with the management upto 26-9-2005 . He worked continuously for that period. He has completed continuous service for more than 240 days in a calendar year. On 26-9-2005 his services were terminated without any rhyme or reasons. No termination order was given to him. On that date a regular driver was employed and his services were dispensed with. At the time of termination of the services nothing was paid to him. He knocked the door of the Labour Department but adamant behaviour of the management resulted into failure of conciliation proceedings. He is unemployed since the date of his termination. He seeks reinstatement of his services with continuity and full back wages.

3. Contest was given to his claim by the management pleading that the workman was working on contractual/ daily wage basis. He was employed by the management from time to time w.e.f. 23-4-2002 till 30-6-2003 . He was again employed on 27-1-2004 on contractual basis. His services were extended from time to time and he last served the management till 24-9-2005 , as detailed in annexure "A" filed alongwith the written statement. On 29-10-2007, services of Naseer Ahmad, a regular staff Car driver, was taken on loan from the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine. Thereafter services of Abhey Kumar Singh were not required any further. The Department of Expenditure has not sanctioned permanent post of driver. It had given an approval for obtaining services of a driver from out sourcing agency. Since services of Naseer Ahmed were obtained the claimant left the job of his own. In case the management will fill up the post of driver from out sourcing agency in future and name of the claimant would be sponsored by outsourcing agency, the management will have no objection to engage him as a driver. The claimant is not entitled for any relief. His claim petition may be dismissed.

4. On pleadings of the parties following issues were settled:—

1. Whether there was no permanent post of driver with the management.?
2. Whether the action of the management in terminating services of the workman is legal and justified?
3. If not to what relief the workman is entitled.

5. Workman has examined himself in support of his claim. Prehlad Rai , Deputy Secretary, was examined by the management. No other witness was examined by either of the parties.

6. Arguments were heard at the bar. Workman had presented facts in person. Shri Neeraj Kumar A/R had advanced arguments on behalf of the management. Written submissions were filed by and on behalf of the parties. I have given my careful considerations to the arguments advanced at the bar and cautiously perused the record. My findings on issues involved in the controversy are as follows:

Issue No. 1.

7. Shri Prehlad Rai, Deputy Secretary swears that National Medicinal Plant Board was established in November, 2000. At the time of its establishment only one post of Chief Executive Officer was created. The work is being managed through temporary deployment of officers and staff from Research Councils, established in the Department of Ayush, on short term contract, besides engaging staff through outsourcing agency. The Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, has given approval for out sourcing the services of driver and messenger vide I.D. No. 569/E-Coord.I/2004 dated 22-3-2004, conveyed by the Government of India, vide letter No. A-11019/4/2003-M.R.Cell dated 6th of April, 2004. When Prehlad Rai was cross examined by the workman to purify his testimony, no questions were put to him to dispute the proposition that the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, had only conveyed its approval to outsource the position of a driver.Consequently it is emerging over the record that testimony of Prehlad Rai remained unassailed on that issue.

8. Letter No.A-11019/4/2003-M.P.Cell dated 6-4-04 have been placed on record by the management. When this letter is perused it came to light that the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, had only granted approval to the management to out source the position of a driver. Only one driver could be outsourced by the management.Thus it is emerging over the record that Government of India had not permitted the management to recruit a driver in its services permanently. Only sanction was conveyed to them to outsource the position of a driver. It is crystal clear that under these circumstances the management was unable to employ a driver permanently.

9. Whether provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (hereinafter referred to as the Act) are applicable to the present controversy. For an answer it is expedient to have a glance over the provisions of Section 1 of the Act. Section 1 of the Act speaks of application of the Act to an establishment in which twenty or more workmen are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months as contract labour, or to every contractor who employs or employed on any day of the preceding twelve months twenty or more workmen. It has been provided therein that the appropriate Government may, after giving not less than two months notice of its intention so to do, by notification in the official gazette, apply the provisions of the Act to any establishment or contractor employing such a number of workmen less than twenty as may be specified in the notification. Therefore, it is emerging over the record that for applicability of the Act it is incumbent upon the workman to show that in the period when he was employed with the management, there were twenty or more persons employed as contract labour or the contractor from whom the services of the workman was outsourced , had employed twenty or more workmen, whose services were lend to the management and other establishments. No such evidence has come over the record. There is a vacuum of evidence on that issue that there were twenty or more workmen employed on contract basis with the management or the contractor, who gave the services of the workman to the management, had employed twenty or more workmen with the management or the like establishments. Consequently it is evident that provisions of the Act were not applicable to the management. It is not the case of the workman that by a notification under sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Act, the appropriate Government had prohibited employment of contract labour in the works of the management. Consequently, it is evident that the provisions of the Act are not applicable to the management.

10. As detailed above the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, had only accorded sanction to the management to have service of a driver from out source agencies. No permanent post of driver was created. Under these circumstances it is evident that the management was not having a permanent post of driver. The issue is, therefore, answered in favour of the management and against the workman.

Issue No. 2 & 3.

11. Shri Prehlad Rai concedes, during the course of his cross examination that the workman joined services of the management on 23-4-2002 and worked continuously till June, 2003 . He further admits that initially the workman was paid his wages @ Rs.3412 PM for a period of six months and thereafter he was paid @ Rs.4500 PM. He further concedes that the workman again joined services of the management as driver on 27-1-2004. He remained in the services of the management till 24-9-2005. He admits that the workman worked continuously for a period of more than 240 days in a calendar year. He does not dispute the documents Ex.WWI/I to 52. He explains that no permanent driver could be employed since no post of driver was sanctioned. The workman rendered services honestly. No notice or pay in lieu thereof besides retrenchment compensation was paid to him.

12. Out of facts projected by Prehlad Rai it is emerging over the record that services of the workman were dispensed with on 26-9-2005. He explains that on 26-9-2005 a driver was borrowed from Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines on loan basis. When the said driver joined the services of the management, services of the workman were no more required. Consequently it is evident that the services of workman were dispensed with by the management on 26-9-2005. As admitted by Shri Rai workman had rendered continuous service for more than 240 days in preceding 12 months.

13. Shri Abhey Kumar Singh projects that initially he was engaged as a contractual driver by the management on 27-1-2004 for a period of 89 days. His services were extended from time to time and he worked with the management till 26-9-2005, the date when his services came to an end. He nowhere deposed that there was a selection committee, who conducted his interview in accordance with rules. It is not his case that permanent vacancy was available when he was called for selection for the post of driver. Not an iota of fact has been testified by him to the effect that post of driver was advertised in a newspaper or names were called from employment exchange. He nowhere speaks that at the time of his recruitment as driver, norms of reservation policy were followed. It has also not been shown that candidates of minority communities were considered, when his name was selected for appointment as a driver. Therefore, out of facts projected by Shri Abhey Kumar Singh, it has not come over the record that procedure prescribed for appointment to the post of a driver was followed.

14. A 'seasional workman' is engaged in a job which lasts during a particular season only, while a temporary workman may be engaged either for a work of temporary or casual nature or temporarily for work of a permanent nature, but a permanent workman is one who is engaged in a work of permanent nature only. The distinction between permanent workman engaged on a workman of permanent nature and a temporary workman engaged on a work of permanent nature is, in fact, that a temporary workman is engaged to fill in a temporary need of extra hands of permanent jobs. Thus when a workman is engaged on a work of permanent nature which lasts throughout the year, it is excepted that he would continue there permanently unless he is engaged to fill in a temporary need. In other words a workman is entitled to except permanency of his service. Law to this effect was laid by the Apex Court in Jaswant Sugar Mills [1961 (I)LLJ 649].

15. As per facts detailed by Shri Abhey Kumar Singh, neither the vacancy was advertised in newspaper nor his name was called from an employment exchange. He admits that initially he was appointed for 89 days as a driver and thereafter he was appointed time and again against the said post. The Government of India had not sanctioned a permanent vacancy of driver. Consequently it is evident that he was appointed against a work of temporary nature only. A temporary workman would not acquire permanency of tenure merely because he is employed in a permanent department or given some benefit ordinarily enjoyed by a permanent workman. Such a proposition was laid in Rohtak Industries Limited Vs. Brij Nandan Pandey [1956(II) LLJ 444].

16. Some casual workmen employed in a Canteen, raised demand of permanency in service. The Tribunal directed that from particular date they should be treated as probationer and appointed in permanent vacancy without going into the question as to whether more than permanent workmen were necessary to be appointed in the canteen, over and above the existing permanent strength to justify the making of the casual workman as permanent, where they were working. Neither there was any permanent vacancy in existence nor the Tribunal directed for creation of new posts. When the matter reached the Apex Court, it was announced that the Tribunal was not justified in making these directions. The workman may be made permanent only against permanent vacancies and not otherwise, announced the Apex Court in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited Vs. their workmen [1975(II)LLJ 336].

17. In Uma Devi [2006(4) SCC 1] the Apex Court considered the proposition as to whether the persons who got employment, without following of a regular procedure or even from the back door or on daily wages can be ordered to be made permanent in their posts, to prevent regular recruitment to the posts concerned. Catena of decisions over the subject were considered and the Court declined the submissions of the workmen to be made permanent on

the posts which were held by them in temporary or ad-hoc capacity for a fairly long spell. The Court ruled thus :

"With respect, why should the State be allowed to depart from the normal rule and indulge in temporary employment in permanent posts? This Court, in our view, is bound to insists on the State making regular and proper recruitments, and is bound not to encourage or shut its eyes to the persistent transgression of the rules of regular recruitment. The direction to make permanent—the distinction between regularization and making permanent, was not emphasized here-can only encourage the State, the modal employer, to flout its own rules and would confer undue benefits on a few at the cost of many waiting to compete. With respect the directions made in Piara Singh [1992(4) SCC 118] is to some extent inconsistent with the conclusion in para 45 of the said judgement therein. With great respect, appears to us that the last of the directions clearly runs counter to the constitutional scheme of employment recognized in the earlier part of the decision. Really, it cannot be said that this decision has laid down the law that all ad-hoc, temporary or casual employees engaged without following a regular recruitment procedure should be made permanent."

18. Taking note of some of recent decisions, the Apex Court held that the State does not enjoy a power to make appointments in terms of Article 162 of the Constitution. The Court quoted its decision in Girish Jyanti Lal Vaghela [2006 (2) SCC 482] with approval, wherein it was ruled thus.

"The appointment to any post under the State can only be made after a proper advertisement has been made inviting applications from eligible candidates and holding of a selection by a body of experts or a specially constituted committee whose members are fair and impartial through a written examination or interview or some other rational criteria for judging the inter se merit of candidates who have applied in response to the advertisement made. A regular appointment to the post under the State or Union cannot be made without issuing advertisement in the prescribed manner which may in some cases include inviting applications from the employment exchange, where eligible candidate get their names registered. Any regular appointment made on a post under the State or Union without issuing advertisement inviting applications from eligible candidates and without holding a proper selection where all eligible candidates get a fair chance to compete would violate the guarantee enshrined under article 16 of the Constitution."

19. In P. Chandra Shekhara Rao and Others [2006 (7)SCC 488] the Apex Court referred Uma Devi's Case (supra) with approval. It also relied the decision in a Uma Rani [2004 (7) SCC 112] and ruled that no regularization is permissible in exercise of statutory powers conferred in Article 162 of the Constitution, if the appointments have been made in contravention of the statutory rules. In Somveer Singh [2006(5)SCC 493] the Apex Court ruled that appointment made without following due procedure cannot be regularized.

20. Here in the case workman was appointed as a driver for 89 days on contract basis. His appointment was extended from time to time. However, his appointment was not in consonance with the prescribed procedure, followed by the management in recruitment of a regular driver. The Apex Court in Uma Devi (supra) has ruled that "public appointment, unless it is in terms of relevant rules and after a proper competition among qualified persons, would not confer any right on the appointee. If it is a contractual appointment, the appointment comes to an end at the end of the contract, if it were an engagement or appointment on daily wages or casual basis, same would come to end when it is discontinued. Similarly, a temporary employee could not claim to be made permanent on the expiry of his term of appointment. It has also to be clarified that merely because a temporary employee or a casual wage worker is continued for time beyond the term of his appointment, he would not be entitled to be absorted in regular service or made permanent, merely on strength of such continuance, if original appointment was not made by following due process of selection as envisaged by the relevant rules. It is not open to the court to prevent regular recruitment at the instance of temporary employees whose period of employment has come to an end or of ad hoc employees, who by the very nature of the appointment do acquire any right".

21. As detailed above Shri Abhey Kumar Singh was not employed in consonance with the rules. His appointment was on contractual basis, which was extended from time to time. Such an appointment comes to an end at the end of the contract or when it is discontinued. The workman had not acquired any right either to be reinstated or to be absorbed, merely on the strength of his continuation in the job. Therefore, it is evident that discontinuance of Shri Abhey Kumar Singh by the management cannot be faulted. In view of the law laid by the Apex Court in Uma Devi (supra) he cannot claim reinstatement in services on the strength of his continuing on the post of a driver. The issues are answered in favour of the management and against the workman.

22. Since Shri Abhey Kumar Singh was a contractual employee, whose contract was extended from time to time, that fact had not matured into a right for continuance in the service as a driver. He is not entitled for reinstatement in the service. No relief much less the relief of reinstatement can be granted in his favour. His claim is liable to be dismissed. The same is dismissed. An Award is accordingly, passed.

DR. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

Dated: 13-11-09.

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 268.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं.-I, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 355/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-09 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/150/2000-आईआर(डीयू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2009

S. O. 268.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 355/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I, Chandigarh now as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kendriya Vidyalaya and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2009.

[No. L-42012/150/2000-IR (DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA, PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT, NO.-I, CHANDIGARH

Case No:—355/2000

Shri Baldev Raj S/o Piarey Lal C/o Centre of Indian Trade Unions, Gandhi Chowk, Pathankot

. . . Applicant

Versus

The Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya No. IV, Mamun Cantt. Pathankot-145001

. . . Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the Workman	:	Workman in person
For the Management	:	Shri R. K. Sharma

AWARD

Passed on 17-12-09

Government of India *vide* Notification No. L-4201-2/150/2000/IR(DU), dated 25-9-2000 referred the following industrial dispute under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (the Act in short) for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

> "Whether the action of the Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya No. IV, Mamun Cantt., Pathankot in terminating the services of Shri Baldev Raj, Mali S/o Shri Piarey Lal, w.e.f. 15-11-98 is just, fair, and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which date?"

After receiving the reference, parties were informed. Parties appeared and filed their respective pleadings. On perusal of the pleadings of the parties, the case of the workman in nut-shell is that he was appointed by the management as 'Mali' on 1-12-97 through an interview. His name was sponsored by employment exchange. He was getting Rs. 920 per month at the time of his appointment. His services were terminated without notice, or one month wages in lieu of the notice or other terminal dues. The termination of his services was against the provisions of the Act. On the basis of the above, the workman has requested for setting aside the termination order along with consequential relief for restoration of his services. The workman has also prayed for protection of his seniority and back-wages.

The management of Kendriya Vidyalaya appeared and contested the petition of the workman by filing written statement. It is denied by the management that workman was appointed after conducting the interview and his name was sponsored by employment department. The interview was scheduled to be held on 26-6-97. But one Baldev Raj filed a court case against Kendriya Vidyalaya. The interview was cancelled and no appointment was made on the basis of the interview held on 26-6-97. The services of the workman were taken as casual labour on daily waged basis. He was engaged by then Principal on 15-11-98. His services were terminated as the same were no longer required. Management has also challenged the nature of establishment of management as industry. Number of Apex Court judgements have been mentioned in affidavit to show that workman was not entitled for regularization of services.

Parties were afforded the opportunity for adducing evidence. Oral evidence was recorded and parties also preferred to file the documentary evidence.

On perusal of the oral evidence, it is clear that certain issues have been admitted by the management. It is admitted that workman had worked for 240 days in the preceding year from the date of his termination. It is also admitted that no notice or one month wages in lieu of the notice or retrenchment compensation was paid to the workman. The nature of work of the workman was need basis and the need was over. It was also stated by the witnesses of the management that need was over because the policy of the Government has been to take the services

of group D on outsourcing. Army personnel were engaged on outsourcing at the place of the workman.

Date of appointment and termination are not disputed. The dispute for the procedure for selection as daily waged worker. The workman failed to file any appointment letter. He also failed to file any interview letter. On perusal of the entire materials on record including the documents filed by the management, it is evidently clear that interview for group D post was scheduled to be held on 26-9-97. Document also reveals that this interview could not be held because of court case filed by another Baljeet. The cumulative effect of oral and documentary evidence of both of the parties is that workman worked as a daily waged worker with the management . He completed 240 days of work in the preceding year from the date of his termination. His services were terminated because of the Government policy for having the work of group D employee on outsourcing. Before termination of his services no notice was given nor one month wages in lieu of the notice were paid. He was not paid lawful dues as well . The reasons for non paying the terminal dues, one month wages in lieu of notice as stated by the management is the change of Government policy. Now the question arises whether the policy of the Government can overright the effect of legislation? The provisions of the Act require termination of any daily waged worker by giving a month notice or one month wages in lieu of notice and lawful terminal dues. These provisions of law cannot be bye-passed by the departmental policy. If the department has adopted a new policy for having the services of group 'D' workman on outsourcing, it was condition precedent to retrench the services of the workman lawfully. The provisions of the Act does not bar the retrenchment of daily waged worker but regulates the termination. The termination of daily waged worker is regulated in the way that management can terminate the services of workman by giving a month notice or one month wages in lieu of notice along with lawful terminal dues. If it is not done the termination of the workman will be illegal being against the provisions of the Act. As stated earlier, the provisions of the Act cannot be suppressed by the Government policy of outsourcing. Government can implement the policy but after lawful terminating the services of the workman. The services of the workman were not lawfully terminated, hence, the termination of the workman was illegal and void.

Whenever , the termination of any workman has been held to be illegal and void being against the provisions of the Act, there are two possible remedies available. The first remedy is reinstatement of the workman into the services with or without back wages. Another remedy may be a reasonable compensation. No doubt as per the settled principle of service jurisprudence, priority should be given for reinstatement of the services of the workman. But in this case I am of the view that a reasonable compensation is the only remedy. These Tribunal should not also bye-passed the Government policy of taking the work of group 'D' employees from the outsourcing. The workman filed the document obtained from the department under the Right to Information Act. These documents shows that vacancies are still available with the management but the last question which is supplied by the management is clear that group 'D' work as per the policy of the Government is taken on outsourcing . This Tribunal cannot act as the appointing authority and if the violation of the rights of the workman can possible be remedied without violating the policy of the Government as well as the law, it should be preferred. If it is the policy of the Government to have the services of the group 'D' employee on outsourcing , the only remedy available in this reference is a reasonable compensation. Accordingly , the workman is entitled for a reasonable compensation. The compensation should be calculated on reasonable criteria. I think the basis for reasonable criteria should be the wages which the workman was drawing at the time of his retrenchment , retrenchment compensation , interest thereon , depreciation in money, inflation in Indian economy and the cost of litigation which the workman has incurred to redress his lawful right before this Court. Considering all these criteria, I am of the view that Rs. 1,50,000/-(one lakh fifty thousand only) will be a reasonable compensation to be awarded to the workman. The management is hereby directed to pay/ deposit Rs. 150,000/- (one lakh fifty thousand only) as compensation to the workman within one month from the date of publication of the award. Reference is accordingly answered, Let Central Government be approached for publication of award, and thereafter, file be consigned to record room.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 269.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डायरेक्टोरेट ऑफ व्हिट रिसर्च के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 11/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-09 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं. एल-42012/160/99 आई. आर. (डी.यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2009

S. O. 269.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 11/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No.-1, Chandigarh as shown in the

annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Directorate of Wheat Research and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2009.

[No. L-42012/160/99-IR (DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA, PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT-1, CHANDIGARH

Case No. 11/2000

Shri Rampal S/o Shri Antu Ram, Village & Post Office Ucchana, Distt. Karnal.

. . .Applicant

Versus

The Director, Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal-132001.

. . . Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the Workman : Sh. R.P. Rana

For the Management : Sh. Ashok S. Chaudhary

AWARD

Passed on 18-12-09

Government of India vide Notification No. L-42012/160/99/IR(DU), dated 16-12-1999 referred the following industrial dispute under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (the Act in short) for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

"Whether the action of the management of Director, Wheat Research, Karnal in terminating the services of Shri Rampal w.e.f. 01-06-90 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled?"

After receiving the reference, parties were informed. Parties appeared and filed their respective pleadings. From the pleadings of the workman, the case of the workman in nut-shell is that he was engaged as casual worker by Regional Station, Indian Agriculture Research Institute, Karnal on 01-07-87 and he worked as such till 31-05-90. He has completed 240 days of work with the management of respondent in the preceding year from the date of his termination. No notice or one month wages in lieu of notice and legal terminal dues were provided with to him before terminating his services which renders his termination null, illegal and void being against of the provisions of the Act. Persons juniors to him were retained in the services. After his termination new hands were engaged without affording him the opportunity to work. On the basis of the above facts, the workman has prayed for setting aside the termination order and for a consequential order directing the management for reinstatement the services of the workman with consequential benefits.

The management appeared and opposed the contention of the workman by filing written statement. It is denied by the management that workman has completed 240 days of work in the preceding year from the date of his termination. It is also contended by the management that the workman was working in the establishment of Barley Project which was transferred to Wheat Research Project. The permanent employees of the Barley Project were accommodated in Wheat Research Project. Shri Sukh Ram, Shri Roonak Ram, Shri Harinder Kumar and Smt. Savitri Devi were permanent employees of the Barley Project and they were accommodated in the Wheat Research Project. Apart from it, preliminary obligation have also been raised by the management about its industrial character. Both of the parties were afforded the opportunity for adducing evidence. Affidavits were filed by both of the parties. Opportunity for cross-examination was also given to the parties. Order dated 21-10-08 reveals that in presence of workman opportunity for cross-examination of the workman was closed because no one was present to corss-examine the workman on behalf of the management. Likewise, opportunity for adducing evidence of management was also closed and the file was reserved for arguments.

Parties were heard at length. The main issues for adjudication before this Tribunal are:

(1) Whether the management of Wheat Research Institute is an industry?

(2) Whether the workman has completed 240 days of work in the preceding year from the date of his termination?

(3) Relief, if any.

So far as the issue No. 1 is concern the definition of industry has been given in Industrial disputes Act and Hon'ble the Apex Court in Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board Vs. A. Rajappa and others 1987 Supreme Court 548 has elaborately discussed the nature of industry. In this judgment, Hon'ble the Apex Court has held that all the Research Institute on the basis of the fact that they are conducting research connot seek exemption from the definition of industry. It has also been held by the Apex Court that a particular organization may seek exemption to be an industry but if there are units in the organizations which on the basis of the functions discharged and work carried on complied the triple test given by the Apex Court in the said judgment and are separable from other units they may come within the preview of industry.

Thus, the issue of industry has to be decided by this Tribunal on the basis of work entrusted by the

management to the workman and discharged by the workman. The management has failed to adduce any evidence on the issue of industry. The affidavit filed by the management connot be read into evidence because vide order dated 21-10-08 the evidence of the management was closed. The person who filed the affidavit on behalf of the management was not subjected to the cross-examintion by the workman; hence, the affidavit filed by the management shall not be read into the evidence. On the basis of the fact and circumstances of the case, it comes before this Tribunal that workman was working as daily waged worker, I am of the view that respondent-management is an industry and for the purpose of this reference workman and the management have the industrial relations. Accordingly, this Tribunal has jurisdiction to answer this reference.

So far as issue No.2 is concerned, I am of the view that workman has completed 240 days of work in the preceding year from the date of his termination. There is a certificate on record provided by Shri Mahabalram, Project Co-ordinator, Barley Project dated 31-05-90, which shows that in the preceding year from the date of his termination workman has worked 252 days. The Project Co-ordinator has not counted Sundays and other holidays while calculating the working days of the workman. Apart from it in the preceding year from the date of his termination the workman has worked 252 days.

The workman moved an application for filing the original documents relating to his services. The management did not comply with the order. Learned Counsel for the management gave a statement on 09-11-06 that the record required by the workman which includes the vouchers for the years 1987 to1999 are not traceable. Being very old documents the same have been destroyed and cannot be reproduced. Workman be allowed to lead secondary evidence.Thus, the documents provided with by the workman shall be read over in secondary evidence. The genuineness of the documents have not been challenged by the management. Accordingly, there is no bar and hesitation to this Tribunal to accept documents regarding its authenticity and contents. Thus, I am of the view that workman has completed 252 days of work from the date of his termination.

The management has taken one plea without adducing any evidence that the Barley Project was amalgamated with Indian Wheat Reseach Institue and on merger of Barley Project with Wheat Research Institute Project, the services of the workman were not required. The employees of the Barely Project were accommodated in Wheat Research Project, whereas, the services of daily wagers were retrenched because the services were not more required.

Order dated 07-09-90, regarding transfer of Barley Project to Wheat Research Institute is on record. I have gone through the entire circular letter. It is clear that the Barley Project was not closed, but was transferred to Wheat Research Institute with certain directives. It was an administrative arrangement made by the management which has no concern with the termination of daily waged worker working in Barley Project. After this notification dated 07-09-90, Project Director, Wheat Research Institute was the administrative head of the Barley Project as well and the land with other infrastructure was also under the administrative control of the Project Director, Wheat Research Institute, Karnal. Accordingly,on transfer of Barley Project to the Project Directorate, Wheat Research Institute at Karnal there was no affect at all on the service conditions of the daily waged worker working in Barley Project. It is not the case of the management that there was no work to do or there were such other situation in which it was not possible for the management to continue the services of daily waged workers.

The services of daily waged workers are also protected by the provisions of the Act. There is no prohibition of termination of the services of daily waged worker but the Act regulates the termination. It regulates in the way that one month notice or one month wages in lieu of the notice and lawful terminal dues are the pre-condition of termination of the services of a daily waged worker. Admittedly, in this case it was not done. No notice or one month wages in lieu of the notice or terminal dues were given to the workman which renders the termination of the workman illegal and void being against the provisions of the Act.

Whenever termination of any daily waged worker is declared illegal and void being against the provisions of the Act there are two possible remedies available. The first remedy is the reinstatement of the workman into the services and another remedy is a reasonable compensation. It is a settled law of service jurisprudence that priority should be given for reinstatement of the workman into the services. In exceptional cases where there is no work to do, there is no vacancy or there is another circumstance in which the work cannot be provided with to the workman the Tribunal can opt the second remedy for granting the compensation. The compensation to be granted should be based on reasonable criteria. The work of the management is continuously available. The management has not denied that no vacancy is available as well. In absentia of any evidence of the management regarding the avilability of work, I am of the view that reliance have not made on the affdavit filed by the workman. It is true that provisions of the Evidence Act are not applicable in the proceedings before this Tribunal but principles of Evidence Act are to be adopted while answering any reference on the basis of enquiry, justice and good conscious. Justice requires that when any party is sleeping reliance has to be made on the statement of parties awaken. The management in spite of more than adequate opportunity failed to adduce any evidence. Thus, I am of

the view that the work is available with the management and workman has a right of reinstatement into the services with immediate effect. Considering the fact and circumstances of the case and of the fact as well that workman has not worked with the management for a long time (no doubt, he had a right to work and the opportunity was not provided by the management), I am of the view that he is also entitled for 50 per cent of the back wages. Accordingly, the management of Wheat Research Institute is directed to reinstate the services of the workman and to pay him the 50 per cent of the back wages within one month from the date of pubication of this award.This reference is accordingly answered. Let Central Government be informed for publication of award, and thereafter, file be consigned to record room.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 270.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नार्थ सेन्ट्रल रेलवे के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 55/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं. एल-41012/185/2005-आई आर (बी.-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2009

S. O. 270.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 55/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of North Central Railway and their workman, received by the Central Government on 31-12-2009.

[No. L-41012/185/2005-IR (B-I]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI RAM PARKASH, PRESIDING OFFICER, HJS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 55/2006

BETWEEN

Sri Hira Lal son of Late Govind,
1045 Kachhi Basti, Govind Nagar,
Kanpur.

And

The Divisional Operating Manager (M)
North Central Railway, DRM Office,
NC Railway, Allahabad.

AWARD

1. Central Government, MOL, New Delhi vide Notification No. L-41012/185/2005-IR(B-II) dated 20-07-06 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

2. Whether the action of the managemnt that is Divisional Operating Manager (M) N.C. Railway, Allahabad in removing the services of Sri Hira Lal son of Late Govind with effect from 24-08-98, is justified? If not to what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?

3. Brief fact are--

4. Applicant claimant Sri Hira Lal has filed his claim statement praying that the order of removal of service dated 24-08-98, being illegal be set aside and he should also be provided all the reliefs and the back wages.

5. He stated that he was working with the opposite party under CYMC Juhi Kanpur, on the post of Shuntman Grade A and he was provided with a accommodation in railway colony Tejab Mill. During working he was sent to Chandigarh by the opposite party during this period the constable of RPF forcibly occupied his quarter. As soon as he got the information, he informed the railway administration CYMGMC. He made written complaints also. When no action was taken he made a complaint through the Territorial Army Chandigarh. After receipt of the letter they immediately wrote a letter to the railway administration for necessary action and on the basis of the same unauthorized occupation was removed but no action against the guilty person was taken. They started threatening the workman for dire consequences and threat to the life of the workman. Being afraid from the threat the workman after giving application to the railway administration went to his village. Along with workman certain other employees for different reasons also proceeded on leave after moving applications before the railway administration. Workman become sick and he informed the administration accordingly. The workman also informed about his illness to the Chief Yard Master regularly. It is started that on 23-10-96, the railway administration issued a SF-5, but did not inform the workman about the same. No preliminary inquiry was ever conducted before issuing SF-5, although the department was having his permanent address in their record and he ought to have been informed through registered post. It is alleged that due to his illness he could not appear and the administration concluded the inquiry in a hasty manner. He was not issued second show cause notice before passing removal order. Even charge sheet has not been published in the News Paper nor was sent at the address of the workman through registered post. It is

alleged by the workman that he was removed by the railway administration on 24-08-98 but removal order was not provided to him nor the same was sent through registered post at his residential address. Workman requested repeatedly to join his duty by presenting him but neither he was not provided duty nor he was provided with the order of removal of his service. Ultimately the removal order was provided to the workman on 31-12-03, where after the workman preferred an appeal before the Divisional Railway Manager which was rejected . It is stated that he was never informed about the inquiry proceedings and the enquiry was concluded in hasty manner by the inquiry officer. It has been claimed by the workman that the entire action in the name of the disciplinary action against the workman is illegal , arbitrary violating the service rules and rules of natural justice. Accordingly he has prayed that removal order dated 24-8-98 be declared illegal and he be also allowed his back wages for the period he remained jobless along with other consequential benefits.

6. Opposite party stated that this is wrong to say that the petitioner had informed to the management about the forceful occupation of his quarter. It is stated that the real fact is that the petitioner was indebited and the quarter was let out by the petitioner himself time to time to some other employees which is illegal and against the rule. It is also wrong to say that he went to his village after moving the application for leave. Simply moving an application for leave should not be presumed that his application for leave has been accepted. No information about his illness was received in the office of the Chief Yard Master , Kanpur. The so called receipts which have been enclosed by the petitioner with his petition are not the registry receipts. If actually the claimant has posted the application to CYM, there should have been an acknowledgement . Claimant was habitual in remaining unauthorized absent from duty the details are given below :—

2-3-91 to 2-11-91 for 246 days

27-11-91 to 24-1-92 for 49 days

4-9-92 to 22-3-93 for 412 days

20-5-93 to 11-7-93 for 53 days

19-7-93 to 9-9-93 for 53 days

23-10-93 to 31-10-93 for 9 days

1-11-93 to 9-1-94 for 70 days

12-2-94 to 4-9-94 for 174 days

5-9-94 to 7-9-94 for 3 days

8-9-94 to 5-12-95 for 462 days

23-12-95 to 30-4-97 for 594 days

7. S.F. 5 was issued to the claimant as per railway rules. SF-5 was issued to the claimant at his address quarter no. 69-J Tejab Mil Colony the quarter which was allotted to him . An enquiry officer Sri A.K.Mishra was appointed to conduct DAR inquiry against the petitioner . A letter No. C-2/DAR/HEE-LA/97 dated 29-9-97 was issued by the inquiry officer to the claimant . This letter was duly received by the claimant . In this letter it was asked by the inquiry officer from the claimant whether he will defend himself his case or he would engage some defence helper. Show cause notice was issued to the claimant, inquiry report and findings was duly received by the petitioner on 10-8-99. In the inquiry report it was specifically mentioned that the claimant is free to prefer an appeal to the disciplinary authority within 15 days from receipt of the report . Sufficient opportunity was given to the claimant to defend his case . SF-5 along with index I,II,III was duly received by the petitioner on 8-1-97 and the same was duly acknowledged. The order of removal from service was duly posted on the notice in the presence of witnesses Bajrangi and two other witnesses on 3-9-98. Appellant authority after considering the entire facts of inquiry report after considering the statement of witnesses, the appellate authority being satisfied with the inquiry report and findings dismissed the appeal . Therefore, the services of the claimant were terminated as per rules. There is no illegality or irregularity and the principles of natural justice have been fully followed by the inquiry officer.

8. Claimant has filed certain papers as annexure with the claim statement.

9. He filed paper no. 4/6 a photocopy of the letter written by Lt. Coln. to Chief Security Commissioner regarding the unauthorized occupation of the quarter of the claimant , paper no.4/7 is a photocopy of the application of the claimant dated 22-12-03 given to Chief Yard Master Kanpur, showing prayer that if he had been removed from the service then he may be given a copy of that otherwise he may be taken in service, paper no. 4/8 is a photocopy given by the applicant to the DRM Allahabad dated 24-1-01, regarding transfer /posting, paper no. 4/9 is a photocopy written by the railway administration to the claimant Sri Hira Lal dated 24-10-98 on the subject that he had been removed from service, paper no. 4/10 is a photocopy of a letter written railway administration to Chief Yard Master, paper no. 4/11 is a photocopy of a letter written by administration regarding revision petition on the point of removal of service in the year 2004, paper no. 4/13-14 is a photocopy of the applications of the claimant dated 15-2-04 given to DRM making a prayer that an ex-parte inquiry was conducted and he was removed from services illegally and his appeal be decided , paper no. 4/15 is photocopy of the railway administration given to the claimant regarding his disposal of appeal against the order of removal from service, paper no. 4/16 is a photocopy written by Chief Yard Master to Sri Hira Lal dated 31-12-03 , paper no. 4/17-18 are photocopy of an application given by the applicant to the railway administration regarding his absence with effect from 23-12-95, paper no. 4/19-21 are the photocopies of the registry as claimed by the claimant sent to the railway administration , paper no. 4/22 is photocopy of the claimant

dated 7-11-97, paper no. 4/23-24 photocopy of the applicant given to the railway administration regarding reconsideration on the inquiry , but it does not show any date, paper no. 4/25-26 is a photocopy of the claimant given to the railway administration dated 29-3-04.

10. No other paper have been filed either by the claimant or by the opposite party.

11. Claimant has adduced himself in oral evidence as WW 1 Hira Lal.

12. Opposite party despite sufficient opportunities has not adduced any documentary or oral evidence in support of their pleadings.

13. I heard the arguments perused the record thoroughly and gone through the evidence adduced by the claimant.

14. WW1 stated on oath stated that he was sent to Chandigarh on duty. When he returned after a month he found that one Sri Phool Chand who was a constable in RPF has forcibly occupied his quarter then he made a complaint to the DRM but no action was taken. Then he made a Complaint to the Coln., at Chandigarh and the Coln., made a report and on this , the quater was vacated by those persons but this quarter was not given to him . Those persons who had occupied the quarter used to threaten him and continued to threaten . On this he went to his village after giving an application . When he came back from his village, he went to DRM Office. He was not provided with the duty. On 31-12-03 he was handed over the termination order, whereas in that order the date of termination was shown as 24-10-98. There was no inquiry ; no papers were given to him.

15. This witness was thoroughly cross-examined by the opposite party . He stated in the cross that he does not know that the copy of charge sheet SF-5 was given to him. He does not remember now whether the information of inquiry was sent to his house or not but he was not given any papers regarding inquiry . But he was served with the termination order on 31-12-03. He stated that he is not literate and he puts his thumb impression.

16. In these circumstances, I examined the whole case. It cannot be denied that the whole inquiry proceeding in original lies with the opposite party. It is in their custody and despite sufficient opportunity they did not file either photocopy or in original. They did not file copy of charge sheet SF-5 which they claim that it has been served along with index 1,2 and 3 on the claimant. It is true that the claimant is illiterate in such circumstances a heavy burden lies on the shoulder of the opposite party to prove the fact that a fair and thorough inquiry was conducted against the claimant and a fair and sufficient opportunity was given to the claimant to defend his case. But no such evidence either oral or documentary has been filed by the opposite party for the reasons best known to them. It is said by the opposite party in the written statement that the SF-5 was duly acknowledged by the claimant but this has not been proved by the opposite party. It is also stated by the opposite party in the written statement that the removal order was pasted on 3-9-98 on the notice board, in the presence of witnesses Bajrangi and others but no such evidence has been filed by the opposite party which was in their possession. Whereas the claimant claims that he has been served with the order of removal from service on 31-12-03 in his statement and as per paper no. 4/9. This fact appears to be believable and this fact has not been contradicted otherwise by the opposite party . It is stated that a letter dated 29-9-97 was issued by the inquiry officer to the claimant , but this letter has not been filed by the opposite party.

17. Therefore, from the facts and circumstances of the case it is clear that if any inquiry was conducted by the opposite party that was either ex-parte and it was not a fair and justified inquiry. It is also clear that no sufficient opportunity was given to the claimant applicant to defend his case. It appears that there is a clear violation of principles of natural justice. Therefore, if any inquiry has been conducted, the findings of the inquiry are vitiated as such the order of the removal of the service of the claimant dated 24-8-98 does not appear to be justified and bona-fide.

18. Claimant has also prayed that he should be provided with the back wages and other consequential reliefs.

19. I have analyzed this issue also. Opposite party has contended that the claimant is habitual of remaining on unauthorized absence and they have given the description in Para 7 of written statement. He was put to cross examination on this point by the opposite party and he had admitted that he had been absent during that period. I think it is a long long absence from the years 1991 to 1997. The claimant has not explained fully about his unauthorized absence. In such circumstances, I feel if he is paid back wages for the period he remained on unauthorized absence it will be a burden on the public exchequer and will cause prejudice to the opposite party. Therefore I feel that the claimant is not entitled for the back wages for the period he remained unauthorized absence as detailed in Para 7 of the written statement.

20. I have gone through this aspect also whether he should be given the back wages from the date of removal to the date of raising the industrial dispute. It appears that a long delay has been caused by the claimant in raising the dispute, therefore, in such circumstances I feel that he would be provided with 50% of Back wages together all consequential benefits.

21. No other issue has been pressed before me.

22. Therefore, the award is decided in favour of the claimant and against the management.

Dated 21-12-09

RAM PARKASH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 271.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ऑल इंडिया रेडियो के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 23/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-09 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/98/92-आईआर (डी. यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2009

S. O. 271.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 23/04) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum- Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of All India Radio and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-09.

[No. L.42012/98/92-IR (DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR

Present : Sri Ram Parkash, H.I.S, Presiding Officer,

Industrial Dispute No. 23/04

Industrial/Dispute between : Sri Lalman Ram

Village - Marai, Post Marui

District - Varanasi

And

The Station Director All India Radio Varanasi

AWARD

1. Central Government, MoL, New Delhi, vide notification No. L-42012/98/92-IR (DU) dated 12-4-04 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

2. Whether the action of the management of All India Radio, Varanasi, in terminating the services of Sri Lalman Ram with effect from 16-6-90 is legal and justified. If not to what relief he is entitled to?

3. Brief facts are—

4. Applicant claimant has filed his claim statement praying that his services be regularized with effect from 15-6-90 and he should be paid salary and other benefits. He alleged that he was appointed as a casual labour on 10-10-80 on the post of Beldar with the opposite party department. This post was of a regular nature but he was given different breaks as exception. Thereafter there was a notification from Government of India dated 4-7-86, to regularize the services of casual labours and on that basis the applicant was called for interview on 17-9-86 but the opposite party instead of appointing him, appointed another junior employee Sri Prabhu Nath and he was made permanent and he was given assurance that when the next vacancy fall vacant he will be regularized but the opposite party has not complied with the circular of the GOI.

5. When he raised the dispute and wrote a letter to the Director General, Akashwani, New Delhi, on 3-2-90, the opposite party getting aggrieved terminated his services on 15-6-90.

6. He had been in regular service. The breaks which were made in his service were artificial breaks. He has regularly worked for 240 days in each year. While removing him from the service he was not given any notice or salary in lieu of notice or retrenchment compensation. Opposite party has committed the breach of section 25F of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Therefore, he has prayed that he opposite be directed to regularize his services.

7. Opposite party has filed the written statement. It is stated that claimant was engaged as a casual labour Beldar on 10-10-80, by Installation Officer and he worked as such in broken spells till 15-5-82. Again the claimant was engaged to work in the same capacity up to 15-5-90 in broken spells and thereafter the petitioner was not required to work. Name of the petitioner was never forwarded from the employment exchange. The other candidate who was appointed at the post of peon was given compassionate appointment under the dying in harness rules. The petitioner has not completed 240 days in any calendar year; therefore, the petitioner cannot claim his appointment either under the memorandum or under any law. Prabhu Narain's case is different from the case of the petitioner. He was appointed at the posts of Khalasi. It is stated that the petitioner was engaged on casual basis for limited purposes and when the work was completed then there was no need of his further engagement. Opposite party has contradicted the other aversions of the claimants and prayed for the rejected of the claim.

8. Claimant filed a rejoinder. In the rejoinder he stated that Sri Chaturi Ram and Mr. Ram Dular Singh Yadav were not appointed on compassionate grounds. He reiterated the versions of the claim statement and denied the aversions made in the written statement.

9. Applicant claimant has filed photocopies of certain documents. Paper no. 8/11 is a letter inviting applicant Lalman Ram for the post of peon in the interview on 10-2-84. Paper no. 8/12 is also a photocopy of the letter dated 17-9-86, inviting applicant in the interview for the post of Farrash on 6-10-86, paper no. 8/13 is the photocopy of the letter issued to whom so ever may concern wherein it is stated that Sri Lalman Ram has worked at this installation (All India Radio) as a Beldar on casual basis at

a daily rate of Rs. 6/7 during the period from 10-10-80 to 15-5-82.

10. Other papers are the photocopies of the litigation which went in between the parties, but not material now for the purpose of deciding the case on merits.

11. Opposite party has not filed any evidence either documentary or oral.

12. Claimant has filed oral evidence as W.W. 1 Sri Lal Man Ram. No other witness has been adduced.

13. I have gone through facts, perused the record thoroughly and heard the arguments of the claimant. Opposite party did not appear at the time of arguments also.

14. This fact has been stated and admitted by the opposite party that the petitioner was engaged as a casual labour/Beldar on 10-10-80 by the Installation Officer and he worked as such in broken spells till 15-5-82, photocopies of the certificate paper no. 8/13 has been filed by the claimant in this respect. It is also admitted by the opposite party that he worked up to 15-5-90 in the broken spells, but it is stated by the opposite party in written statement that he was engaged on casual basis for limited purposes and when the work was completed then there was no need of his further engagement.

15. Now it has to be seen whether any right has been accrued to the workman under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

16. Opposite party has specifically stated that the claimant has not worked for 240 days in a calendar year preceding 12 months from the date of his termination. I have gone through the statement of the claimant W.W. 1. He has been put to cross examination by the opposite party. He admitted that after the year 1982, he has not been engaged for more than 3 or 4 months in a year as the department did not take the work. In the year 1986 he did not work. In the year 1987 he worked only for 3 days, in the year 1989 he worked for 75 days and worked for only 98 days in the year 1990. Therefore, if I count the period of 1989 and 90 he did not work for 240 days as is the requirement under Section 25 F of Industrial Disputes act, 1947.

17. Section 25 F of the Act provides "no workman employed in any industry who has been in continuous service for not less than one year under an employer shall be retrenched by that employer until—

(a) the workman has been given one months notice—

(b) the workman has been paid compensation—

(c) Notice in the prescribed manner is served—

Therefore, my view the mandatory requirement that is putting in continuous service for not less than one year which could be up to 240 days as provided under Section 25-B of the Act has not been completed by the claimant, before his disengagement in the year 1990.

18. Claimant has filed certain rulings which are given below—

(i) 1985 Lab IC 1733 Supreme Court H. D. Singh versus Reserve Bank of India and others. In this case the Hon'ble Apex Court held if there is a violation of mandatory provision of Section 25F of the Act then termination of service will amount to retrenchment. But here in this case the facts are not similar and the claimant cannot take the benefit of this ruling.

(ii) LLR, 1992, P 671 Allahabad High Court in between Surendra Nath Rai versus The Managing Director U. P. Cooperative Union and others page 671.

19. I have gone through the principles laid down by the Hon'ble High Court and respectfully agree.

But the fact of the instant case are not the similar therefore the claimant cannot take the advantage of this ruling.

20. Claimant has also raised another issue in his claim statement that one Sri Prabhu Nath who was junior to him has been made regular and in the rejoinder he has referred another applicant Mr. Chaturi Ram and Mr. Ram Dular Singh Yadav. In this regard I would like to say first of all there is no reference on this issue and this tribunal cannot travel beyond the scope of reference.

21. Even though I have to analyze this issue also. In his oral statement he mentioned that Sri Prabhu was appointed who junior to him. This fact has been opposed by the opposite party. It is stated that the case of Sri Prabhu Narain is different from the case of the claimant. Prabhu Narain was appointed at the post of Khalasi and not as a peon. No such evidence has been brought forward before the tribunal that Prabhu was junior to the petitioner and he had been engaged or appointed on a regular post, while denying the right of the claimant.

22. Therefore, according to the facts and circumstances of the case and evidence adduced by the claimant, he has not been able to prove that he had worked for a continuous period of one year within meaning of Section 25-B of the Act, therefore, he cannot be granted protection of the benefits of Section 25F of the Act. Therefore there is no breach of Section 25 committed by the management and the action of the management is not found to be illegal.

23. Therefore, the award is decided against the claimant.

RAM PARKASH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 272.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सीनियर सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट, पोस्ट ऑफिस के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और

उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 381/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-09 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/324/2000-आईआर (डीयू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2009

S. O. 272.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 381/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court No. 1, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sr. Superintendent, Post Offices and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-09.

[No. L.40012/324/2000-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMEMT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1, CHANDIGARH

I.D No.-381/2000

Shri Anil Kumar S/o Shri Lal Singh, Village Ballu Khariala, PO Bhagra, Via Ghumarwing, Bilaspur (H.P.)-174001.

... Applicant

Versus

The Senior Superintendent Post Offices, Hamirpur (Distt.)-177001, Himachal Pradesh

... Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the Workman : Shri Shekher Mudgal

For the Management : Shri B. R. Verma

AWARD

Passed on : 18-12-09

Government of India vide notification No. L-40012/324/2000-IR(DU), dated 28-09-2000, referred the following industrial dispute under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (the Act in short) for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

> "Whether the action of the Senior Superintendent, Post Offices, Hamirpur (HP) in terminating the services of Shri Anil Kumar S/o Shri Lal Singh w.e.f. 22-10-1996 is just and legal ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

The main dispute between the parties is whether the services of the workman were rightly terminated ? It is admitted case of the parties that workman was provided with the services for stop get arrangement as EDDA on account of the disciplinary proceedings against the regular EDDA for misconduct. It is also admitted that the workman joined the services on the terms and conditions of the letter which is on record as annexure MI. The regular EDDA was reinstated into the services and the services of the workman automatically terminated. After 3 years the services of the regular EDDA were terminated because of his life term conviction in a murder case. The management initiated the procedure for appointment and the post was declared reserved for OBC. One OBC candidate was selected. The workman raised an industrial dispute on two accounts namely, the management has wrongly reserved this post for OBC because the regular EDDA whose services were terminated was the candidate of general category and secondly, the workman has work for more than 240 days while working as EDDA and his services were terminated without notice or retrenchment compensation.

Parties were afforded the opportunity for adducing evidence. In evidence the nature of appointment and its tenure are admitted. The reference in question is regarding the termination of the services of the workman w.e.f. 22-10-96. So far as the termination of the workman w.e.f. 22-10-96 is concern there is no illegality because para no. 3 of the appointment letter specifically reveals that if the regular employee Shri Khushi Ram is taken back into the services, the provisional appointment will be terminated without notice. It was a provisional appointment subject to the conditions mentioned in the letter itself. Ratio of the letter is not in question but admitted to the parties. It is also admitted that workman has joined as EDDA as temporary employee subject to the conditions laid down in annexure MI, the appointment letter. It was one of the condition that on account of the joining the services by permanent employee, the services of the workman shall stand terminated without notice. Thus, on account of joining by the permanent employee, the services of the workman were rightly terminated by the management of the Post Office without notice, and there was no illegality in terminating the services of the workman. As per the plain reading of the reference referred by the Central Government, another issue raised by the management is not in question. The termination of the services of the regular employee on account of his life term imprisonment is a different issue and has no nexus with the termination of the workman on 22-10-96. Instead of it, considering it ancillary issue, I am also answering it against the workman because it is the policy of the management to reserve any post for OBC. Any post is reserved for OBC cannot be declared to be illegal just on the ground that the person retired/terminated from the post belongs to the general category. While calculating the post for reservation, the category of the employee who retires or terminated is not to be seen but the strength of the reservation is to be seen by the management. Accordingly, the reference is answered on the finding that there is no illegality in the termination of the services of the workman on 22-10-96 and he is not

entitled for any relief. Let Central Government be informed for publication of award, and thereafter, file be consigned to record room.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 273.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार नार्थ सेन्ट्रल रेलवे के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 37/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-09 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/162/2005-आईआर (बी. I)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2009

S. O. 273.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 37/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure, in Industrial Dispute between the management of North Central Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-09.

[No. L.41012/162/2005-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI RAM PRAKASH, HJS, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR.

Industrial Dispute No. 37/2006

Sh. Anil Kumar Tiwari, Dy. General Secretary,
Uttar Madhya Railway Karamchari Sangh,
19/74, House No. 61, Nasimabad,
Kanpur.
And
The Divisional Railway Manager (Personnel),
North Central Railway,
Allahabad.

AWARD

1. Central Government, MOL, New Delhi, vide notification No. L-41012/162/2005-IR(B-II) dated 22-05-06, has referred the following dispute for adjudication :

2. Kya prabandhak Uttar Madhya Railway, Kanpur Central dwara Karmkar Sri Chandi Prasad Pathak ko dinank 2-1-86 se naukari se discharge kar diya jana nyayochit tatha nyaysangat hai? Yadi nahi to Karmkar Kis Anutosh Ka adhikari hai? (Whether discharging the services from 2-1-86 of Sri Chandi Prasad Pathank by Uttar Madhya Railway is legal and justified? If not what relief he is entitled to ?)

3. Brief facts are—

4. It is alleged by the claimant Sri Chandi Prasad Pathak (ticket no.363) that he was appointed under Divisional Railway Manager, NCR, on 7-7-78 at Carriage and Wagon Northern, Railway Kanpur Central. He had been a regular employee. After putting about 7 years of regular service he was sent to Divisional Medical Officer Northern Railway Kanpur, for examination of his chest X-ray vide letter no. E/4/Ka/85 dated 3-11-85 and he was discharged by Divisional Medical Officer on 2-1-86.Then he requested the opposite party department to permit him to join duty, but he was not given any duty. Medical certificate no.813588 was given by enquiry officer on 29-5-90, which is a photocopy enclosed with the statement. On 31-5-88, there was an inspection of the office by vigilance inspector and it was found that there were 8 employees who were absent, wherein the claimant Sri Chandi Prasad at serial no. 8 was shown to be absent with effect from 1-1-86, photocopy enclosed. On the basis of inspection, the claimant was served with SF-5 dated 6-12-88, which was given by A.M.E. Allahabad and it was alleged that he remained absent with effect from 2-1-86. The copy of the charge sheet was sent to the claimant vide registered post at his address on 31-1-89, copy enclosed. Before giving reply to the charge sheet the claimant vide his application dated 6-2-89 requested to the enquiry officer to provide copies of six relevant documents so that he may reply properly but the enquiry officer did not provide any document and not replied thus the claimant did not submit any reply to the charge sheet. Then the claimant also made a request vide letter dated 4-3-89, to the Divisional Railway Manager, Allahabad and DME, Allahabad, but no action was taken. Again made a request on 1-4-89 to AME to provide the proper documents and to permit him to and to join the duty. Photocopy of these relevant documents along with A/D has been enclosed along with statement of claim. Sri G N Dubey vide letter dated 13-6-90 issued by AME was appointed as enquiry officer but no enquiry was conducted, photocopy annexure 14 is enclosed. After waiting for a long period he again moved an application dated 19-2-90 to AME Kanpur and a copy was sent to the higher officials of the railway Allahabad and a request was made to permit to take on duty and provide the copies, photocopy of necessary documents enclosed. First date of hearing was fixed as 15-3-90 by the enquiry officer vide his letter dated 28-2-90. On that date the claimant has moved an application for making the defence. Thereafter the dates 16-4-90, 6-5-90, 13-5-90, 19-5-90, 26-5-90, and 6-6-90 were fixed by the enquiry officer, but the enquiry was started only on 6-6-90. Again he made a request to provide him the relevant documents. Enquiry Officer vide his letter dated 29-5-90, provided him the copy of medical memo dated 3-11-85, by which he was sent for chest X-ray to the Medical Officer and also medical fitness certificate 813588, which shows that he has been with doctor with effect from 18-11-85 to 2-1-86. On that date statement of the claimant was recorded, whereas on that date no evidence from the management was recorded and no relevant documents were produced by the management. Claimant

has given an application dated 6-6-90 to the enquiry officer that the enquiry is being conducted illegally and he stated that even after making request no witness from the opposite party has been called for the evidence. He could not get the opportunity to cross examination of the witness of the opposite party which is a violation of principle of natural justice. Even then the claimant was not found guilty and no charge was found proved by the enquiry officer though the enquiry officer himself conducted the cross examination of the claimant and put question to the claimant which is not justified. The claimant has moved numerous application dated 1-6-86, 11-9-86, 3-12-86, 10-1-87,26-8-87, 24-11-87 and prayed to permit him to join his duties and prayed that he be paid the wages. Photocopies of these letters have been enclosed as annexure. After 6-6-90 another dates 10-6-90 and 16-6-90, were fixed by the enquiry officer and enquiry officer himself cross examine the claimant, thereafter, the enquiry officer submitted his enquiry report dated 19-6-90, wherein he stated that no charge has been found to be proved. Copy of the enquiry report is paper no. 18. It appears that by the disciplinary authority again direction were given to Sri Dubey enquiry officer to conduct further inquiry, he again fixed dates as 5-2-91, 13-5-91, and on that date he recorded the statement of Sri Manmohan Singh, CDO, and he was cross examined and thereafter, the enquiry officer asked the claimant to produce his defence and the claimant produce, his defence note on 21-12-91, copy of the defence note is annexure19. Thereafter, Sri D. S. Saxena was appointed as enquiry officer and enquiry proceedings continued for a long time but the claimant was not found guilty in any of the enquiry, but he was not taken on duty and he was also not informed about the further proceedings. After a long time in the year 1997 he was called in the office of Carriage and Wagon and he was forced to sign certain blank papers and sent to the Divisional Medical Officer, Kanpur. After that Doctor Sri Jauhari also asked him to sign some blank papers and sent to Allahabad. Clerk Sri Mishri Lal put these documents in an envelope and sealed them and gave it to CMO Northern Railway Allahabad. Claimant was sent three or four time to CMO Allahabad and he was asked to sign certain papers every time of which the claimant does not have any knowledge. He inquired from the Medical Officer and other persons but not given any information.

5. Claimant was appointed on 7-7-78 at the post of Safaiwala after medical examination and he was declared by the railway doctor under B-l category and after that he was appointed and given work. As per rules medical examination has to be done at the time of appointment whereas when he was sent on 3-11-85 for medical examination he was not at all sick and he was not declared unfit by the railway doctor. Under these circumstances the clamant is sitting idle, without being taken on duty whereas he has not yet been served with any written order or he has not been punished till today by any officer. He still is living in railway quarter which was allotted to him. Department has not given any letter. His services have been removed without any order in writing therefore, all the proceedings conducted by the management are malafide, illegal and unjustified and the claimant has been put to torture.

6. Therefore, he made a prayer that he be reinstated with effect from 2-1-86 with continuity of service and he be given all the back wages and consequential benefits during this period he has not been in any other job and he did not work on any post of profit and he is a very poor man.

7. Opposite party filed the written statement. It is admitted and submitted that the claimant was sent to DMO, Loco Kanpur for examination of the Chest X-ray vide letter no. E/4/Ka/85 dated 3-11-85 and as per discharge certificate no.813588 issued by ADMO he was sick and under treatment from 8-11-85 to 1-1-86 and due to non attendance he was discharged and thereafter the concerned employee did not appear in the office. It is stated that in pursuant to the preventive check report dated 12-9-88 of the vigilance SF-5 dated 5-12-88 was issued to the concerned employee by ATE, Allahabad, which was acknowledge by the employee on 31-1-89. It is stated that due to not found medically fit he was not allowed for the duty and he has been informed accordingly vide letter dated 30-5-90. It is stated that as the claimant was not found medically and physically fit so he was not allowed to join the duty. It is also stated that the claimant was employed as substitute safaiwala on the basis temporary medical fitness and, the said medical examination was made on 4-7-78 and the claimant was temporarily fit on 4-7-78 and his chest X-ray examination was pending as such he was sent for X-ray examination to DMO Kanpur from where due to not attendance he was discharged. It is stated that he has committed gross negligence as he went away from duty since 2-11-86 without any information and remained absent. Other aversions of the claim statement has been denied and prayed that the claim petition be rejected.

8. Claimant has filed Annexures 1 to19 along with the claim statement.

9. Claimant has also adduced an oral evidence as a witness W.W.1 Sri Chandi Prasad Pathak.

10. Despite giving sufficient opportunities and the case lingering on since 2006, management did not file documentary or oral evidence. Even the management was debarred for producing evidence by my learned predecessor.

11. I have perused the whole facts and the evidence adduced by the claimant and heard the arguments. I examined the statement of the claimant given on oath.

12. He stated that he was appointed on 7-7-78 as safaiwala and he was a regular employee and at the time of appointment he was medically examined and found fit under B-1 category. He was sent for medical examination by the railway vide letter dated 3-11-85 for the reasons known to them on 3-11-85 and remained there up to 1-1-86, after medical officer discharged him he went to his office on 2-2-86 to join the duty but he was not allowed. He was asked to go again to the hospital. He again went to the hospital. He did not get any reply. He again went to the office to join duty but he was not taken on duty. During an inspection by the vigilance he was shown to be absent. He was served with a charge sheet. Whatever the documents

he received during the inquiry he has filed the same along with his statement of claim. He was examined as a witness but no witness was produced by the management. He raised an objection in this connection when the inquiry officer submitted his report he was not found guilty. Again an enquiry was conducted and in that enquiry he was found innocent. He is not a literate person. Again the enquiry was entrusted to one Saxena. In that enquiry also he was not found guilty and no charges have been proved. Whenever he went to the office to join the duties he was not allowed and he was asked to go from one place to other and did not give any order. Thereafter he raised the dispute.

13. I examined his statement in the light of the contentions raised by the opposite party in their written statement. As per contention of the opposite party it clearly appears that no specific order of either discharge or removal has been given to the claimant. Claimant has filed the enquiry report vide annexure 18 dated 19-6-90. In this enquiry it has been clearly found—

> Findings of E.O.- going through the record and papers submitted by the delinquent employee charges of unauthorized absence are bad in law. Not tenable and does not come in premises of railway conduct rules, 1966, Para 3(ii) and (iii) and thus not proved as levelled in SF-5 under reference
>
> Sd/E.O.
>
> Dated 19-6-90.

14. It is true that all the original papers regarding sending him for medical examination and thereafter conducting an enquiry are lying with the opposite party. They have not filed ,.any single document. They were duty bound to file the original documents. They have with held it for the reasons best known to them. Inference can be made if the documents have been produced it must have gone against them. WW-I has also not been put for cross examination by the opposite party. Contention raised by the opposite party in their written statement does not appear to be natural and some time appears to be self contradictory and not supported with the documents. Opposite department being public department a heavy duty lies on their shoulder and it was not expected from them as they have done with the employee. If claimant was absent the enquiry was conducted by the opposite party. Enquiry officer did not find him guilty. There is no finding of the disciplinary authority that the employee was wrong or he has committed gross misconduct or he has been on unauthorized absence. He has not been given any order in writing which shows very very high handedness of the officers of the opposite party N.R. Railway.

15. It is true that the claimant was appointed on 7-7-78 on a regular post. It is also stated by the claimant that he was found medically fit and unnecessarily he was sent for X-ray test. A copy of discharge certificate annexure 2 has been filed. It also shows that - Sri Pathak is now fit for his duties. Discharged from 2-1-86 due to non attendance simultaneously it is written that he was under treatment from 18-11-85 to 1-1-86. It also corroborates the assertions of the claimant. It is stated that he is illiterate and poor man. He has not been working on any post of profit during this period.

16. Therefore after going through the whole case and evidence and after hearing the arguments that the claimant has been able to prove his case and the evidence adduced by him is believable.

17. Claimant has produced certain rulings—

(a) 1979 FLR page 874 (Bombay High Court) MAHAMADSHA GANISHAH PATEL AND OTHERS and others Versus Mustand Baug Consumers Cooperative Limited and others, Whole' Sale Retail Store wherein it has been held Even in the case of abandonment of service the employer has to give notice to the employee. If fails to turn up, the employer should hold a enquiry then to pass appropriate orders of termination- Abandonment of service by an employee cannot be presumed.

(b) In another ruling 1999(3) AWC 2681, Alld. High Court between Ram Bachan Maurya versus District Magistrate Ghazipur and others held appointment by written order appointment was not fixed or for short period- service of the petitioner of the could not be terminated orally- Respondents ,taking self contradictory stand to deprive petitioner. of the service- actions of the respondents in orally preventing petitioner from performing his duties as Chowkidar is illegal and arbitrarily. Petitioner to be reinstated in service. Also to be paid entire arrears of salary.

18. I respectfully agree with the decisions and the principles laid down.

19. In the present case also the claimant was not removed or discharged from service after passing any order in writing. He was being orally prevented to join his duty which is a very illegal and unjustified act of the opposite party and his officials. It has been found that he has not been unauthorizedly absent from the duty. It was the management which has sent him for medical examination wrongly or otherwise. It was incumbent upon the management to take him back on duty after his discharge. It is also pertinent to mention that he has been permitted to live in the government accommodation whereas if he had been discharged lawfully he would not have been permitted to occupy the railway quarter since 1986.

20. Therefore from the facts and circumstances of the case, the action of the opposite management in discharging the claimant from service with effect from 2-1-86 orally or otherwise is illegal and unjustified. Therefore, the claimant is entitled to be in service and to be reinstated with effect from 2-1-86. He is also entitled whole back wages with effect from 2-1-86 as there was no fault of the claimant. He is also entitled for continuity of service and all the consequential benefits therefore; the award is decided in favour of the claimant and against the opposite party.

RAM PARKASH, Presiding Officer

Date : 21-12-2009

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 274.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार डेवलपमेंट क्रेडिट बैंक लिमिटिड के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 90/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-1-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/287/2002-आई आर (बी-I)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 5th, January, 2010

S. O. 274.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 90/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court 2. Mumbai as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Development Credit Bank Ltd. and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 5-1-2010.

[No. L-12012/287/2002-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT

A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-2/90 of 2002

Employers in Relation to the Management of Development Credit Bank Ltd.

The Assistant General Manager (Personnel, HRD & Admn.) Development Credit Bank Ltd.,
Central Administrative Officer,
204, Raheja Centre, Nariman Point,
Mumbai-400 021

... First Party

Versus

Their Workmen

Smt. Rukiya Khatoon,
C/o. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan,
H. No. 82, Matunga Labour Camp,,
Nityanand Nagar, Dr. Ambedkar Road,
Matunga, Mumbai-400 019

... Second Party

APPEARANCE

For the Employer : Mr. R. N. Shah, Advocate

For the Workmen : Mr. R. D. Bhat, Advocate

Date of reserving the Award : 1-10-2009

Date of passing the Award : 23-11-2009

AWARD

The matrix of the facts as culled out from the proceedings are as under :

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-12012/287/2002-IR(B-I) dated 18th December, 2002 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

> "Whether the action of the management of Development Credit Bank Ltd., Mumbai, in terminating the services of Smt. Rukiya Khatoon w.e.f. 1-12-98 is justified? If not, what relief the workman Smt. Rukiya Khatoon is entitled to?"

2. Claim Statement is filed by the concerned workman at Exhibit-7 stating and contending that, she worked with the 1st Party as a Sweeper from 1978 and was doing said work for 1st Party for which she was paid accordingly. She claims that, she is a permanent employee of the 1st Party and the work of sweeping is available with 1st Party. Though it periodical work of 1st Party she was told not to report on duty with effect from 1-12-1978. She challenged said illegal termination by filing Complaint under MRTU & PULP Act before the State Labour Court, Mumbai, where 1st Party raised the point of jurisdiction in which State Labour Court, Mumbai, observed that, Central Government is the 'Appropriate Government'. After approaching Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) in 2000 who sent failure report in 2002 which she claims that, she be declared as permanent employee of the 1st Party and request to direct the 1st Party to reinstate her with benefit of back wages and continuity of services.

3. This is disputed by the 1st Party by filing Written Statement at Exhibit 16 stating and contending that, 2nd Party was not appointed by it. She was not employee of the 1st Party. She was working for 2 hours with 1st Party and doing work of sweeping for which she was paid Rs. 900 per month. It is contended that, dispute is raised in 2002 and delay is not explained as to why she challenges the decision of 1978. It is denied that, she worked with 1st Party as its employee and she was appointed by 1st Party. It is denied that, she is a permanent employee of the 1st Party. It is denied that, she require to reinstate with benefits of back wages and continuity of service.

4. It view of the above pleadings Issues were framed at Exhibit 20 which I answer as follows :

Issues	Findings
(1) Is Second Party a employee of the First Party?	No
(2) Does she prove that, she was Illegally terminated?	No

(3) Is she entitled for reinstatement?	No
(4) If yes, with what benefit?	Does Not arise
(5) What order?	As per order Passed below.

Reasons :

Issue No. 1 :

5. 2nd Party claims that, she was working with 1st Party. She claims that, she worked with 1st party for 21 years without interruption. She claims that, since she worked continuously for 21 years she become permanent employee. It is her case that, without following due process of law she was terminated. This is disputed by the 1st Party stating that, she was neither appointed by the 1st Party nor she is employee of 1st Party cannot claim any relief. According to 1st Party she worked for it for 2 hours daily for which she was paid Rs. 900 per month.

6. To prove that, 2nd Party filed affidavit at Exhibit 21 in lieu of his examination-in-chief where she narrates all the story. However, in the cross she admits that, no appointment letter was given to her by 1st Party. She admits that, she was doing work of sweeping and cleaning of the Branch. She admits that, she was working from 8.00 a.m. to 12 noon. She admits that, she was doing work in that building for other offices also. She admits that, other offices were paying her for cleaning work attend for them. She states that, others were paying her Rs. 350 per month for cleaning work done by her for them. She admits that, she was stopped to work 4 years back by 1st Party. She admits that, she has no evidence to show that she was terminated by 1st Party. She admits that, she was caught by the Watchman while taking old papers. On that, 2nd Party closed evidence and filed closing purshis at Exhibit 22. Against that, no evidence is lead by 1st party.

7. Written arguments are filed at Exhibit 24 by the 2nd Party and by 1st Party at Exhibit 26. Gone through those and evidence lead referred above.

8. 2nd Party admit that, she was not appointed by the 1st Party and she was not appointed exclusively for 1st Party. She admits that, she was doing work for other offices in the same building and getting wages for the said work from others. In this situation question arises, how she can be declared as employee of the 1st Party only?

9. Here no exclusive work was done by her for 1st Party though work of sweeping is on perennial nature and it is available with the Bank. Besides she claims that, she worked for 21 years. She admit that, she was doing that work for particular hours and for which she was paid. Even it is the case of the 1st Party that, she was not doing work exclusively for the Bank but she was doing for other offices also which are located in the same building. When no appointment order is given by 1st Party and when she was not working there for 1st Party only as well as and when no termination is given by 1st Party in my considered view 2nd Party cannot be treated as employee of the 1st Party. All this reveals that, she is unable to establish her relations with 1st Party as employee of the 1st Party. So I conclude that, evidence lead by 2nd Party does not prove that, she is the employee of the 1st Party. So I answer this Issue in negative.

Issue Nos. 2 to 4

10. When 2nd Party fail to establish her relations with 1st Party and when 1st Party succeeds in showing that, she was not doing work exclusively for 1st Party by attending work of sweeping, in my considered view question of following procedure by 1st Party to terminate her services does not arise. When all that have no scope her prayer of reinstatement with benefit of back wages and continuity of service does not arise. No doubt part-time employees can claim permanency as referred in various judgments produced by 2nd Party still it is not her case that, she worked exclusively for 1st Party. She admits that, she worked for others also and others were paying her. When that is the position and when she was not doing work exclusively for 1st Party in my considered view, 1st Party cannot be treated as its employer nor it is expected from 1st Party to follow the provisions of termination treating her as its employee.

11. When she is not employee of the 1st Party question of following provisions of termination by 1st Party while terminating her services does not arise and when question of following provisions by 1st Party does not arise, in my considered view she is not entitled for any relief.

12. Considering all this and considering work done by her and the type of work done by her. I am of the considered view that, employee of this type is not entitled for any reliefs as claimed by her as such this Reference require to reject. So I answer these Issues in the negative and passes the following order :

ORDER

Reference is rejected with no order as to its cost.

A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer

Bombay,
23rd November, 2009.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 275.—केन्द्र सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 (यथासंशोधित 1987) के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसारण में, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के प्रशासकीय नियंत्रणाधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालय को, जिसके नयूनतम 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करती है :

केन्द्रीय श्रम संस्थान,
(कारखाना सलाह सेवा एवं श्रम संस्थान महानिदेशालय),
एन. एस. मंकीकर मार्ग,
सायन, मुम्बई-400 022

[सं. ई-11017/1/2006-रा.भा.नी.]

के. एम. गुप्ता, आर्थिक सलाहकार

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2010

S. O. 275.—In pursuance of Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended 1987) the Central Government hereby notifies following office under the administrative control of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, at least 80% Staff whereof have acquired working knowledge of Hindi : —

Central Labour Institute,
(DGFASLI)
N. S. Mankikar Marg,
Sion, Mumbai-400 022.

[No. E-11017/1/2006-RBN]

K. M. GUPTA, Economic Advisor

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2010

S.O. 276.—In partial modification of this Ministry's Notification of even number dated 3-12-2009, the case No. has been wrongly shown as Ref. No. 34/2002 instead of Ref. No. 24/2002.

[No. L-20012/513/2001-IR (CM-I)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 277.—जबकि मैसर्स मितसुई एण्ड कं. लि. नई दिल्ली [दिल्ली (उत्तरी) क्षेत्र में कोड संख्या डीएल/27622 के अंतर्गत] (एतदुपरान्त प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में संदर्भित) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (एतदुपरान्त अधिनियम के रूप में संदर्भित) की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा दी गई छूट को रद्द करने हेतु आवेदन दिया है ।

2. जबकि, उक्त प्रतिष्ठान को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17(1)(क) के अंतर्गत छूट देने की अधिसूचना दिनांक 6 सितम्बर, 1994 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2504 द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित की गई थी ।

3. और जबकि, यह देखने में आया है कि प्रतिष्ठान ने दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर, 2005 से छूट अभ्यर्पित कर दी है तथा यह अब कोई क्रियाकलाप नहीं कर रहा है ।

4. अतः अब, केन्द्र सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एतद्द्वारा उक्त प्रतिष्ठान को दी गई छूट को दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर, 2005 से रद्द करती है ।

[सं. एस-35017/4/2009-एसएस-II]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2010

S.O. 277.—Whereas M/s. Mitsui & Co. Ltd. New Delhi [under Code No. DL/27622 in Delhi (North) region] (hereinafter referred to as the establishment) has applied for cancellation of exemption granted by Government of India under clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Employees's Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

2. Whereas a notification granting exemption under Section 17(1)(a) of the said Act to the said establishment was published in the Gazette of India *vide* Notification Number S.O. 2504 dated the 6th September, 1994.

3. And whereas it has come to notice that the establishment has surrendered its exemption with effect from the 31st December, 2005 and it is no longer carrying on any activities.

4. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the said Act the Central Government, hereby, cancels the exemption granted to the said establishment with effect from the 31st December, 2005.

[No. S-35017/4/2009-SS-II]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 278.—जबकि मैसर्स फर्टिलाइजर एसोसिएसन ऑफ इंडिया [दिल्ली (दक्षिण) क्षेत्र में कोड संख्या डीएल/3579 के अंतर्गत] (एतदुपरान्त प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में संदर्भित) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) एतदुपरान्त अधिनियम के रूप में संदर्भित) की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अंतर्गत छूट के लिए आवेदन दिया है ।

2. और जबकि, केन्द्र सरकार के विचार में अंशदान दर के मामले में उक्त प्रतिष्ठान के भविष्य निधि के नियम उसके कर्मचारियों के लिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 में विनिर्दिष्ट की तुलना में कम हितकर नहीं हैं और कर्मचारी भी समान प्रकृति के किसी अन्य प्रतिष्ठान के कर्मचारियों के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 (एतदुपरान्त उक्त प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में संदर्भित) के अंतर्गत अन्य भविष्य निधि लाभ भी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ।

3. केन्द्र सरकार एतद्द्वारा,अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा इस संबंध में समय-समय पर विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों को ध्यान

में रखते हुए, उक्त प्रतिष्ठान को उक्त योजना के समस्त उपबंधों के प्रचालन से 1-5-1977 से अगली अधिसूचना तक के लिए छूट प्रदान करती है ।

[सं. एस-35015/86/2009-एसएस-II]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2010

S.O. 278.—Whereas M/s. The Fertiliser Association of India [under Code No. DL/3579 in Delhi (South) Region] (hereinafter referred to as the establishment) has applied for exemption under clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

2. And whereas in the opinion of the Central Government, the rules of the provident fund of the said establishment with respect to the rates of contribution are not less favourable to employees therein than those specified in Section 6 of the said Act and the employees are also in enjoyment of other provident fund benefits provided under the said Act or under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the Scheme) in relation to the employees in any other establishment of similar character.

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in this regard from time to time, the Central Government, hereby, exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme with effect from 1-5-1977 until further notification.

[No. S-35015/86/2009-SS-II]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 279.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 91-क के साथ पठित धारा 88 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एतद्द्वारा दामोदर वैली निगम के दुर्गापुर थर्मल पॉवर स्टेशन के नियमित कर्मचारियों को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रचालन से 1-1-1997 से 30-9-2010 तक की अवधि के लिए छूट प्रदान करती है ।

2. उक्त छूट निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन है; अर्थात् :—

(1) पूर्वोक्त स्थापना जिसमें कर्मचारी नियोजित हैं, एक रजिस्टर रखेगी, जिसमें छूट प्राप्त कर्मचारियों के नाम और पदनाम दिखाये जाएंगे ;

(2) इस छूट के होते हुए भी, कर्मचारी उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन ऐसी प्रसुविधाएं प्राप्त करते रहेंगे जिनको पाने के लिए वे इस अधिसूचना द्वारा दी गई छूट के प्रवृत्त होने की तारीख से पूर्व संदत्त अंशदानों के आधार पर हकदार हो जाते हैं ;

(3) छूट प्राप्त अवधि के लिए, यदि कोई अभिदाय पहले ही किए जा चुके हों, तो वे वापस नहीं किए जाएंगे ;

(4) उक्त कारखाने/स्थापना का नियोजक उस अवधि की बाबत जिसके दौरान उस कारखाने/स्थापना पर उक्त अधिनियम (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अवधि कहा गया है) प्रवर्तमान था ऐसी विवरणियां, ऐसे प्रारूप में और ऐसी विशिष्टियों सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उसे उक्त अवधि की बाबत देनी अपेक्षित होती थीं ;

(5) निगम द्वारा उक्त कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उप धारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी ;

(i) धारा 44 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन उक्त अवधि की बाबत दी गई किसी विवरण की विशिष्टियों को सत्यापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ; अथवा

(ii) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथाअपेक्षित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख उक्त अवधि के लिए रखे गये थे या नहीं ; या

(iii) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिये गए उन फायदों को, जिसके फलस्वरूप इस अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नकद में और वस्तु रूप में पाने का हकदार बना हुआ है या नहीं; या

(iv) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अवधि के दौरान, जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में अधिनियम के उपबंध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किन्हीं उपबंधों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं, निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिए सशक्त होगा :

(क) प्रधान या आसन्न नियोजक से अपेक्षा करना कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है ; अथवा

(ख) ऐसे प्रधान या आसन्न नियोजक के अधिभोगाधीन, किसी कारखाने, स्थापना, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उसके प्रभारी से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजन और मजदूरी के संदाय से संबंधित ऐसे लेखा, बहियां और अन्य दस्तावेज, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करें और उनकी परीक्षा करने दें या ऐसी जानकारी दें जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं ; या

(ग) प्रधान या आसन्न नियोजक की, उसके अभिकर्ता या सेवक की, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति को, जो ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापना, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में पाया जाए, यह विश्वास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि वह कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना; या

(घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापना, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखा, बही या अन्य दस्तावेज की नकल तैयार करना या उद्धरण लेना;

(ङ) यथानिर्धारित अन्य शक्तियों का प्रयोग करना ।

6. विनिवेश/निगमीकरण के मामले में, प्रदत्त छूट स्वत: रद्द हो जाएगी और तब नए प्रतिष्ठान को छूट हेतु समुचित सरकार की अनुमति लेनी होगी ।

[सं. एस-38014/48/2008-एसएस-I]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

स्पष्टीकरण ज्ञापन

इस मामले में छूट को भूतलक्षी प्रभाव देना आवश्यक हो गया है क्योंकि छूट के आवेदन पर कार्यवाही करने में समय लगा । तथापि, यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि छूट को भूतलक्षी प्रभाव देने से किसी भी व्यक्ति के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ।

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S. O. 279.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 88 read with Section 91-A of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby exempts the regular employees of Durgapur Thermal Power Station of Damodar Valley Corporation from the operation of the said Act for a period from 01-01-1997 to 30-09-2010.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions namely :—

(1) The aforesaid establishment wherein the employees are employed shall maintain a register showing the name and designations of the exempted employees'.

(2) Not withstanding this exemption, the employees shall continue to receive such benefits under the said Act to which they might have become entitled to on the basis of the contributions paid prior to the date from which exemption granted by this notification operates;

(3) The contributions for the exempted period, if already paid, shall not be refundable;

(4) The employer of the said factory/establishment shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred as the said period), such returns in such forms and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950;

(5) Any inspector appointed by the Corporation under Sub-section (1) of Section 45 of the said ESI Act or other official of the Corporation authorized in this behalf by it, shall, for the purpose of :—

(i) Verifying the particulars contained in any returned submitted under sub-section (1) of Section 44 for the said period; or

(ii) Ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period; or

(iii) Ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification; or

(iv) Ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act had been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory to be empowered to:

(a) require the principal or immediate employer to him such information as he may consider necessary for the purpose of this Act; or

(b) At any reasonable time enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found in charge thereof to produce to such inspector or other official and allow him to examine accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of personal and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or

(c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises or any person whom the said inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee ; or

(d) make copies of or take extracts from any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises,

(e) exercise such other powers as may be prescribed.

6. In case of disinvestment/corporatization, the exemption granted shall become automatically cancelled and then the new entity will have to approach the appropriate Government for exemption.

[No. S-38014/48/2008-SS-I]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has becme necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case as processing of the application for exemption took time. However, it is certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of any body adversely.

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